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THE WORKS

OF

THOMAS CARLYLE—V

THE LIFE OF JOHN STERLING

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THE LIFE
OF
JOHN STERLING

BY

THOMAS CARLYLE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY W. HALE WHITE

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THOMAS CARLYLE

Born, — Ecclefechan, Annandale, December 4, 1795
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INTRODUCTION

WHY did Carlyle write this *Life?* His apology is perhaps one of the most interesting passages in his writings. He tells us that he wrote it because he thought that Sterling had been misrepresented, although quite unintentionally, by Archdeacon Hare in the *Memoir* prefixed to the *Essays and Tales* published in 1848. Hare, who came to know Sterling in 1824, at Cambridge, where he was one of Hare's pupils, was a Broad Churchman. He was not orthodox, as orthodoxy was then understood, but nevertheless he could talk of Strauss's *Life of Jesus* as if it were one of Wycherley's plays. 'If we walk through mire,' he observes in the *Memoir*, speaking of his friend's Straussian studies, 'some of it will stick to us, even when 'we have no other aim than to make our way through 'it, much more when we dabble about in it and sift it. 'Such, too, must be the case with those who pass 'through any sort of moral mire.' Strauss sought to 'undermine . . . truths which are set before us as the 'lode-stars of our moral nature'. The latitudinarianism of Hare and his school did not prevent emphasis. Those persons who had the privilege of being acquainted with Frederick Denison Maurice will remember the misplaced and exaggerated *stress* of his talk and his sermons. It seemed as if he desired to

shield himself thereby against the charge of heresy, and as a protest that he was in reality most terribly in earnest about the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. After the Torrijos incident, recorded by Hare and Carlyle, and in the same year that Coleridge died, Hare persuaded Sterling to take Holy Orders. Hare does not reveal the inward history of this step. He merely says: 'the advice which I had given him some years 'before to enter into the Christian ministry had taken 'root in his mind and was beginning to assume a definite 'form.' In Carlyle's *Life* this singular event becomes intelligible. Sterling had been not merely Radical but revolutionary. He actively assisted Torrijos and his fellow-exiles in their attempt to kindle an insurrection in Spain. They were joined by Sterling's cousin, Lieutenant Robert Boyd. The expedition failed, and Torrijos and Boyd were shot. It is not quite true to say that this unhappy mischance was the cause of the change in Sterling's mind, but it was a tremendous shock and the consequence was divergence into a new path which he thought would lead to peace. His doubts were resolved and his entrance into the Church was smoothed by Coleridgean magic, of which we shall hear more presently. Few of us are able to let our difficulties remain with us if we cannot honestly solve them, and to travel with them to the end. We get tired and clutch any explanation which is offered us. We do not believe, but we force ourselves to believe we believe and we can sleep.

Sterling, however, was not the man to slumber without stirring, and at last there was a very considerable awakening. He resigned his curacy at Herstmonceux

in six months after his appointment, and never again took any ecclesiastical office. His separation from the Church had begun, but the process took some time. Carlyle went to hear him preach in 1835, and in 1836 he meditated and partly executed a series of 'Discourses on Revelation' which were to include 'essays on God, Revelation, and Sin.' These never saw the light, and were probably part of the mass of papers which the author burnt. In 1836 he constantly took the morning service in Bayswater Chapel, but although he was to the end of his days something he would not have been if he had never been a clergyman, the Herstmonceux creeds, bit by bit, in 1836 were falling away from him. In this same year, with the 'Essays on God, Revelation, and Sin' in his head, he wrote an essay on Montaigne which afterwards appeared in the *Westminster Review*. 'The truly precious and instructive specimens of human nature,' says Sterling, 'which the past leaves us, are the men in whom we directly, and from themselves, know both what they were, and why and how they were so. And it is very remarkable that we have not this knowledge of any worthless and despicable soul.' Montaigne was a 'literary epicure', but there is 'under and around all this capricious idleness, a predominant, clear, homely sense and apprehensiveness for truth, accompanied by sincerity and kindliness of will, the natural yokefellows of such endowments, which give both the most sterling value and the most exquisite charm to his works. . . . Montaigne did what no man had done before, nor has any man so well done since—in sharp light, and with endlessly daring strokes,

'painted himself, as the one great certainty in a world 'of doubt.... He was unquestionably a large-minded, 'clear, and healthy man.... He also utterly disbelieved 'the whole train of magical wonders, ghosts, material 'visions, witchcraft, and such other blundering modes 'of representing the supernatural by distorting and 'interrupting nature.... It would have been well if he 'had known' (speaking of the *Apologie de Raimond Sebond*) 'that the existence of an absolute and eternal 'element in the vague and shifting mass of the common 'beliefs,—which is all that religion requires, all that 'philosophy can grant,—is only to be defended by the 'admission, or rather the declaration, that there is also 'in it a vesture liable to decay and a body doomed to 'death.... Did Montaigne believe in Christianity? 'A compendious question, which would be clear enough 'to admit of an answer, if we only knew what is meant 'by belief, and what by Christianity. Sad is the 'condition of a talker in drawing-rooms, very sad that 'of a writer of dissertations, who attempts to answer 'a question before he knows the meaning of it.' Sterling had gone to Bordeaux in 1836 in search of health, and thence he visited Montaigne's country, a journey undertaken out of love and hero-worship. The preceding extracts are purposely given at some length, and again let the reader be reminded, if he wishes to understand Sterling, that the essay from which they are taken is contemporary with those *Discourses* just mentioned, which we learn were to be followed by 'a rapid 'survey of the Scriptures' and by dissertations 'on 'Inspiration, Miracles, and Prophecy' and on other abstruse matters. The Archdeacon was much dissatis-

fied with this essay, and no wonder. He wrote to Sterling 'to express objections with a good deal of 'severity'. The omissions were probably as distressing to him as the praise. There is but little condemnation, and of Montaigne's failings we hear almost nothing. It must have confounded Hare that a clergyman, who, we are told, was 'at that time chiefly impressed 'with the great Christian idea of Sin and the consequent 'necessity of Redemption', should have written thus of Montaigne. Hare did not understand that theology really lay outside Sterling, extremely interesting to him no doubt, but of merely speculative concern. Of this matter a little more further on. Perhaps it was at the *Essay* that the divergence between the two friends began. 'Of Sterling's opinions,' says the Archdeacon, 'during 'the latter part of his life, I cannot give so full an ac- 'count as during the period of our greater intimacy and 'sympathy. For after some painful controversial letters 'on the subject of Strauss, in which it did not appear 'that any good was likely to accrue from our prolonging 'the controversy, our correspondence became much 'less frequent; and though his love of truth and his 'frankness would not allow him to suppress or disguise 'his convictions, he did not dwell on what he knew 'would so deeply distress me.'

Hare, we say, misconceived Sterling. After reading the *Memoir*, which is almost three-parts theological, we turn to the *Essays and Tales* which follow. Hare himself selected them, and, to our surprise, we do not find one on any theological subject. Some may have been completed and destroyed: we know that some were begun, but the conversations and letters in

Carlyle's *Life* tell the same story as the *Essays and Tales*, and show what the world was in which Sterling actually and habitually dwelt. After 1840 we have striking confirmatory evidence from Caroline Fox's *Journal*. The picture she gives of Sterling corresponds with that given by Carlyle and not with that of the *Memoir*. Sterling talks to her on history, literature, and art, about Luther, Savonarola, Wordsworth, Carlyle, and sometimes at odd hours—at six o'clock in the morning (for example), when she is making coffee for him. Goethe's *Elective Affinities* (so far have we come) 'is little 'understood by general readers, but has a deep moral 'significance. . . . *Wilhelm Meister* is worth any ten 'contemporary works.' It is 'the gospel of experience. 'It abounds with indecorums, but contains no immo-'ralities.' There are 'but three men in England in 'whom he could perceive the true elements of greatness, 'Wordsworth, Carlyle, and the Duke of Wellington'. This is a fair sample of Sterling's conversation with Caroline and her friends. We shall hear more of it directly. There is but little theology in it; we feel at once the contrast between the *Journal* and the *Memoir*, and that Carlyle is justified in his dissatisfaction with Hare on the ground that 'he takes up 'Sterling as a clergyman merely'.

Carlyle also felt, as we have already noticed, that Sterling's theology was never religious, and that 'religious devotion was not the deepest element of 'him'. Sterling seems to have been acquainted with Coleridge as early as 1828, and after the sad business of Torrijos became his disciple. Coleridge, in one of his letters to Estlin, confesses that

'though Christianity is my passion it is too much my 'intellectual passion'. His *magnum opus* was a work on 'Christianity, the one true Philosophy, or, Five 'Treatises on the Logos, or Communicative Intelligence, 'natural, human, and divine'. The doctrine of the Trinity, as might be expected, was a favourite whetstone on which he sharpened his wits. 'Either the 'βούλημα subsists in the Son, and in the Holy Ghost, 'and not merely passes through them, and then there 'would be three numerical βουλήματα, as well as three 'numerical Persons: *ergo*, τρεῖς θεοὶ ἢ θεαταί (according 'to Gregory Nyssen's shallow and disprovable etymo-'logy, which would be Tritheism: or ἕν τι γίνεται βού-'λημα, and then the Son and Holy Ghost are but terms 'of relation, which is Sabellianism. . . . According to 'Sherlock's conception, it would seem to follow 'that we ought to make a triad of triads, or an 'ennead.

'1. Father – Son – Holy Ghost.
'2. Son – Father – Holy Ghost.
'3. Holy Ghost – Son – Father.

'also there is an *x* in the Father which is not in the 'Son, a *y* in the Son which is not in the Father, and 'a *z* in the Holy Ghost which is neither; that is, each 'by himself is not total God.' O Coleridge, Coleridge! and *Christabel* is not finished, although the plan of it all, so you declare, is in your mind! This 'holy 'jungle' to use your own words, is not your home. Rather is it

> Where the stiff grass 'mid the heath-plant waves,
> Murmur and music thin of sudden breeze.

It is heartbreaking, productive of scepticism and despair, that the divine wanderer on the Quantocks should have been permitted to think he cared a straw for *x y z*, the alternative to 'Sherlock's conception'. That there was something better than this in Coleridge's Highgate monologues is not to be denied. He did nourish, even in his later years, many estimable persons and they could not have been fed solely on *x y z* cinder-dust. Sterling gave a further and instructive explanation, recorded by Caroline, of Coleridge's bewildering utterances. 'He had not sufficient 'strength of character, but professed doctrines which 'he had ceased to believe, in order to avoid the trouble 'of controversy,' and again, 'Great part of his obscu- 'rity . . . arises from his desire to avoid the difficulties 'and absurdities of the common views, and his panic 'terror of saying anything that bishops and good people 'would disapprove.' This by the way was Wordsworth's opinion. 'Of all men,' said he, 'whom I have ever 'known, Coleridge has the most of passive courage in 'bodily peril, but no one was so easily cowed when 'moral firmness was required in miscellaneous conver- 'sation or in the daily intercourse of social life.'

It was Coleridge, who, as Carlyle points out, led Sterling into the 'holy jungle', which he seems for a while to have considered a pleasant habitation. We have, early in the *Memoir*, theories as to whether 'the evolution of the Inward through the 'Visible into amazing phenomena (miracles) may have 'been the necessary characteristic' of Biblical times, and Tholuck is reported not to be satisfactory on 'the 'process of Redemption'. From a letter to Archbishop

Trench, quoted in Trench's *Letters and Memorials*, we discover that Sterling has been reading Tholuck's *Von der Sünde und von Versöhner*, which presents 'the 'most remarkable posture I have ever seen of a human 'mind struggling from Pantheism to Christianity. He 'makes the fundamental difference intelligible chiefly 'by insisting on the reality of sin.' Sterling avows by way of excuse for his occupation with theology, that he cannot 'live quietly and contentedly without 'distinct intellectual objects, as well as mere impulses 'of feeling; and I do not see how I should benefit my-'self by endeavouring to force a spurious enthusiasm'. He has much to say on Schleiermacher, and Pusey's *Answer to Rose* he finds very interesting. With Strauss he takes particular pains. Strauss's criticism, although searching and comprehensive, leaves the ideas of the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, and the offices of the Spirit precisely where they were. He writes thus to Hare of Dr. Calvert: 'I have drawn 'a good deal tighter my bonds with one of my friends, 'Dr. Calvert, a physician, nephew of Wordsworth's 'Raisley Calvert.[1] He is full of strong sense, conscience, 'and kindness, and has seen a great deal of the fine 'world, of which I know nothing, so that his anecdotes 'always interest me. He has taken to reading diligently 'my books of German theology, Olshausen, Schleier-

[1] Wordsworth's particular friend, who is mentioned in the *Prelude*, was William Calvert. Raisley Calvert, his brother, was nursed by Wordsworth in his last illness. He left Wordsworth £900 just at the time (1795) when Wordsworth most wanted money. Dorothy and her brother had to live on £70 or £80 a year. This included the interest on the £900.

'macher, Twesten, &c.; and we have infinite gossip 'about these topics, strengthening each other mutually 'in the faith that Revelation is not a sandhill of texts.' 'Infinite gossip!' We are a long way from the use made of the Word by the Pilgrim in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, flames reaching towards him and fiends suggesting blasphemies to him—*though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear none ill, for Thou art with me;* a long way from the faith which prevailed at the bank of the River so that *you shall find it deeper or shallower as you believe in the King of the place.*

For a long time Sterling did not completely discontinue his Coleridgean gossip. But before he dies the true note is heard. His life had been a lovely, noble life, but his time had been partly wasted in by-paths which were blank, ending in waste places, and it is touching to find that at the close he sees his mistake and the true road lies open before him. His experience is not altogether singular and it is well if the discovery at a late hour does not unduly depress us. Evidence of approaching total change is distinct in a letter to Coningham, dated May 13, 1840. 'Speculation,' writes Sterling, 'has its use, nay, for 'speculative minds its necessity, but this is very dif- 'ferent from that highest obligation upon all men, the 'simple as well as the sagest, to seek to realize truth in 'their own daily lives.' Four years afterwards, the year in which he died, his final judgement is that he had gained little good from theology; but 'what 'gives me the greatest comfort are those words in the 'Lord's Prayer *Thy will be done*'. He arrives!

Carlyle, we reaffirm, was justified in attempting a second portrait of his friend. John Stuart Mill was always enthusiastic in praising him. Mill said 'he 'would gladly exchange powers of usefulness with 'him', and once thought of writing Sterling's life. He declared that 'the mere fact of such a man (Sterling) 'living and breathing amongst us has an incalculable 'influence'. If Sterling had been portrayed in the *Memoir* in due proportion; if the 'gossip' with Calvert about Olshausen, Schleiermacher, and Twesten had been representative of him, Mill would not have considered his influence 'incalculable', and would not have felt himself competent to undertake a *Life* of him.

There still remains the question, what is there of positive worth in Sterling which could compel the biographer of Cromwell and of Frederick the Great to spend such tender care *in memoriam*. Sterling's published works do not explain it. 'Graceful, ingenious, and 'illuminative reading, of their sort, for all manner of 'inquiring souls. A little verdant, flowery island of 'poetic intellect, of melodious human verity; sunlit 'island founded on the rocks;—which the enormous 'circumambient continents of mown reed-grass and 'floating lumber, with *their* mountain-ranges of ejected 'stable-litter however alpine, cannot by any means 'or chance submerge.' This is true, and yet it is also true that Carlyle would not have taken much notice of these essays, tales, and poems if he had never seen their author. He was gifted with attractive power, ability to impress, genius even, superior to anything he wrote. His bad health stood in the way of

prolonged effort, but if his lungs had been sound and he had composed treatises or histories, they would not have been Sterling. Some of us have fallen in with people who in this respect resemble him. We count the days which must intervene before these precious friends come to us; their criticism is more to the point than any we get from the ablest reviewers; their humour flashes like the northern lights; their wisdom is a help in all difficulty, but we should hardly recognize to be theirs what they have presented to the public. Sterling's talk must have been delightful and stimulating. We would gladly have thrown down our books for a stroll with him in Kensington Gardens or from Falmouth to Caroline's Penjerrick. It was talk which was not perhaps profound; there might not be in it the solemn depth of a mountain tarn; it was like a mountain brook, tumbling over shining rocks and eddying through glittering, translucent pools. There is something of the charm in this *Life*; and there is more in Caroline's *Journal*, although in both, to use Carlyle's phrase, we have champagne left uncorked. Caroline makes acquaintance with Sterling on February 10, 1840, she being then one and twenty. On February 13 they see at Perran Foundry fourteen tons of iron cast for the beam of a steam-engine. Caroline is sorry they have no chestnuts to employ the heat running to waste. This induces casual remarks from Sterling on utility and utilitarianism. Somehow he diverges into discussion of the sympathy which great minds have with one another, however different the paths they may select. A man of genius could, if he liked, understand any object of human science.

Clara Mill, John Stuart Mill's sister, is at Penzance. Her brother, Sterling tells Caroline, is 'a most charming companion', and so indeed he proves himself to be. Clara, Caroline, and Sterling go for a ramble, and he has some amusing stories for his companions. His grandfather and father were clerks in the Irish Parliament. When Curran was disputing with another member and they both waxed hot, their friends interfered to prevent unpleasant consequences. Curran rose and declared he was the guardian of his own honour. Up jumped Sir Boyle Roche: 'Mr. Speaker!' 'Order, order.' 'But, Mr. Speaker.' 'Order; Mr. Curran is speaking.' 'But, Mr. Speaker, I only wanted to congratulate 'Mr. Curran on his sinecure!' One of the Speakers always had a strawberry at the bottom of his wineglass. Between the first and seventh bottle he generally explained that the strawberry was a professional prescription to keep his system cool. On a March day, Sterling, Clara, and Caroline sally forth on 'a famous 'walk'. Shelley, Byron, and Coleridge come into view. 'Coleridge had no gift for drawing out the 'talent of others.' This is true if we mean that he never tried to draw out talent, but his unconscious power to draw it out and to draw out something greater than talent is shown in the case of Wordsworth. On another day in the same month, Caroline thanks John Stuart Mill for introducing Sterling to her. She observes that his writing was 'much more obscure and involved than 'his conversation even on deep subjects.' 'Yes,' Mill replied, 'in talking you address yourself to the parti-'cular state of mind of the person with whom you are 'conversing, but in writing you speak as it were to an

'ideal object.' At one of Coleridge's parties Sterling saw Irving, and his comment is that people are apt to imagine their own character and then their constant aim is to act up to it and to look it. Caroline pauses in her diary, and notes that 'John Sterling is a man of 'stature, not robust, but well-proportioned; hair brown 'and clinging closely round his head; complexion very 'pale, eyes grey, nose beautifully chiselled, mouth very 'expressive. His face is one expressing remarkable 'strength, energy, and refinement of character.' The portrait in the *Memoir* she afterwards said was 'very 'unsatisfactory'.[1]

On Pennance Rocks Sterling relates to Caroline and Professor Owen an anecdote of Sir Henry Taylor and Lady Holland. 'The oracle asked Taylor "what he '"was doing now". "I am writing a review of Words-'"worth for the *Quarterly*." "What!" exclaimed her '"Ladyship, "absolutely busied about the man who '"writes of caps and pinafores and that sort of thing!" 'Taylor replied in the gravest, quietest way "that is '"a mode of criticizing Wordsworth which has been '"obsolete for the last ten years!" And Taylor has not 'since been asked to Holland House.' Sterling had maintained to Carlyle that nobody had ever loved

[1] Dr. Garnett makes a mistake in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. 'A fine sculptured head by I. Brown 'is prefixed to Hare's issue of Sterling's "Essays and '"Tales", and a portrait of 1830, after Delacour, by the 'same engraver, to Carlyle's "Life", 1851.' The portrait in the *Essays and Tales*, as we see, is not 'fine'. There was no portrait in the edition of 1851. Carlyle declares that 'there is no portrait of him which tolerably re-'sembles'.

'Goethe. Schiller loved him,' Carlyle replied, 'but 'however we may admire the heaven's lightning, we 'are not apt to love it in the way of caressing.' Caroline's Quakerism became attractive to Sterling. He knew the meaning of it two years before his death. We are to live 'in inward and outward consistency 'with such light as has dawned upon us; not attempt-'ing, like the foolish virgins, to walk by the lamps of 'any companions, however wise, if God has entrusted 'us with lamps of our own.'

These are excerpts from notes which are not verbatim, and Sterling, personally, is not with us. We must picture him at Penjerrick, on the Cornish hills and by the Cornish sea which seem to be in peculiar harmony with him. The conversation always becomes interesting, Caroline notices, when he appears. He does not conceal himself behind the weather and similar topics, and does not doubt the intelligence of his friends. He does not cast about for something adapted to them, but plunges at once into philosophy or anything which is on his mind. He hates dullness, gloom, stagnation; when he enters the room he draws up the blinds, opens the windows, lets in the sunlight, and the south-west wind!

Carlyle loves and makes much of Sterling's sincerity, and after we have read the *Life* with attention we see what is meant by it. 'To all friends, and all 'good causes,' says Carlyle, 'this man is true; behind 'their back as before their face, the same man!... True, 'above all, one may call him; a man of perfect veracity, 'in thought, word, and deed. Integrity towards all 'men—nay, integrity had ripened with him into chival-

'rous generosity; there was no guile or baseness any-
'where found in him. Transparent as crystal; he could
'not hide anything sinister, if such there had been to
'hide. A more perfectly transparent soul I have never
'known. It was beautiful to read all those interior
'movements; the little shades of affectations, ostenta-
'tions, transient spurts of anger, which never grew to
'the length of settled spleen; all so naïve, so childlike,
'the very faults grew beautiful to you.'

Carlyle does not forget Olshausen, Schleiermacher, Twesten, and the rest, but he was not a writer of fiction. We are compounded of sincerity and insincerity in every thought; the laughter of the brightest, the prayer of the most devout, is tainted with insincerity not because we have not the will but because we have not the strength to be otherwise. The important point is the breadth of area in our life over which our insincerity spreads and the depth to which it reaches. Sterling's theological insincerity was never soul-destroying hypocrisy. His also was that lovely sincerity which is not altogether a moral virtue, but is a quality of the dawn and the sunset.

Lastly, the reason of reasons for the *Life* was strong personal affection, which resists analysis.

A full account of Sterling's *Works* is not possible here. Amongst the short pieces which follow the *Memoir* there are two stories of which it may be permitted to give the outlines, for it is not easy to find Hare's book now. Sterling's separate publications it is still more difficult to procure. One of these stories is 'Land and Sea', published originally in *Blackwood's*

Magazine in 1838. It tells us of a girl, Jane Martin, who lives in a village with her father. Although it was only seven miles from the sea-coast, Jane, until she was more than fifteen years old, had never seen the sea. Her mother, who was dead, was the daughter of the master of a sailing-ship. On one of his voyages, not long after he had left some port abroad, he encountered a thick fog with a rising wind. His crew wanted him to return to the harbour, but he refused. He then saw a woman with green hair rise from the water, who put out her hands as if to push him back. He paid no attention to her, and that night the ship was wrecked; his crew were drowned, and he was cast on the shore almost dead. He made several voyages afterwards in safety, but just before he went on the one which he had resolved should be his last he had another warning from the same woman as he was walking by the shore. Again he gave no heed, and was washed overboard from his ship and drowned. Jane was strangely drawn to the sea, fascinated by the thought of it. In her dreams her dead mother, transfigured into an alluring sea-shape, beckoned her to it. 'The notion of some unaccountable good to be derived 'from looking on the sea,—of some magical beauty 'clothing the great element,—and of some mystery con-'nected with the moment of her success in the enterprise '(of walking to the sea-coast) fastened on her imagina-'tion.' Her passion for the sea grew, but her visits had to be paid by stealth, for her father was old, impatient of her absence, jealous of the sea, and feared Jane might marry a sailor. If she did, it would break his heart. One summer's night Jane escaped, thinking she could

walk the fourteen miles and be home before her father was stirring. She reached the cliffs, the moonlight lay upon the water ; in the east was the first hint of dawn, 'and now she drank in, with a mighty, insatiable 'thirst, each moment of the great, unfolding vision.' She sat down under an old thorn tree and fell asleep. She was wakened in broad daylight by a young sailor, son of a fisherman's widow living in a cottage on the shore. He conducted her home to her father's house, where they found the old man in a swoon caused by the anxious, fruitless search after his daughter. His first words on his recovery when he beheld Jane and her companion were, 'I knew it would be so.' Jane and the sailor, William Laurence, married ; Jane's father soon died ; William's mother also died ; Jane and her husband inherited both his mother's cottage and her father's farm, and husband and wife went to live in the cottage for a short time. The sea retained its power over Jane. She loved to walk 'along the 'outermost line of foam ; and every wave that broke 'delighted her, while at intervals she turned and stood, 'and looked over the waters with vague but deep emo-'tion'. It came out that her husband also had twice seen the woman with the green hair. Her first disregarded caution was followed by a murderous attack from pirates. The second time she interfered in vain to prevent William from promising his old captain to serve under him as mate if his services were required. It was not in the least likely that he would be wanted, for the captain had retired with a fortune. Nevertheless the promise was claimed, for the captain lost his money in speculation. Month after month passed,

years passed and William did not return. Jane devoted her only child, a boy, to the task of tracing and perhaps recovering his father, and she rejoiced to see him mingle with the fishermen. She was so alarmed if he showed any interest in the farmhouse that she never let him stay there more than a few hours. Alas! when he was eight years old, one of the fishermen took him for a little trip, and the mother, before the boat was twenty yards from the shore, beheld the sea-woman sitting beside the mast, and as it were pushing the child towards the land. Jane sank senseless on the shingle. She managed after long delay to reach home, and the next day as she watched she saw the returning boat come into collision with a collier. Then the woman again appeared on the water. She neared the land and gazed so piteously on Jane that she went to meet her. She had gone, and on the beach lay the child's corpse. Jane's husband returned at last. He had been wrecked and taken prisoner. His hair was grey and Jane's was white.

This is an insufficient abstract, but it may serve to indicate the peculiar relationship by which, as Sterling imagined, some people are connected with the sea. It is in their blood; they cannot keep away from it. They are drawn both by its beauty and its terror; by the calm of summer and the tempest of winter. The sea-woman may be melodramatic; but when we merely forebode, a sailor sees or hears.

In the 'Onyx Ring', also published in *Blackwood* in 1838, the hero, Arthur Edmonstone, hopeless of gaining Miss Lascelles, the woman he loves, and dissatisfied with himself, is changed successively by the magic virtue of the ring into the personalities of some of his

friends, each of whom he fancies happier than himself, and one or two perhaps are more likely to win the lady. This is not an original notion, but as Sterling knows the people, the transformations are interesting. One of the characters into whom Edmonstone passes is a clergyman named Musgrave, who is certainly intended for Hare. There can be no mistake about this description. 'They (his parishioners) thought of him less as 'a better and wiser man, with a true and warm, but 'ennobled human heart, than as a seraphic phantom 'always breathing some celestial air, and having, instead 'of life-blood, an immaterial spirit. . . . He did not speak 'their language, nor enter into, though he compas-'sionated, their struggles and sufferings. The gross and 'violent heard his exhortations like a faint aerial music, 'sweet and sublime, but remote from all that they 'valued or dreaded.' Part of Musgrave's duty is to visit the poor-house. There he finds a mass of brutishness and misery, and of vice which is the more repulsive because the heat has gone out of it. He can do nothing with it. He calls on a parishioner's daughter who is dying and expatiates on the 'luminous and ethereal 'kind of existence' into which she is about to enter, 'which is all we can imagine of a perfectly spiritualized 'being in the unclouded presence of God.' He falls in with some sceptical papers. They are outside his favourite circle of Thomas-à-Kempis, Jeremy Taylor, Herbert, and Fénelon, in which he had lived in 'un-'changing moonshine'. At this point Edmondstone, or rather Sterling, becomes himself, for his conceptions are 'suddenly and painfully enlarged'. It is clear that in 1838 he did not believe, or at least did not

enthusiastically believe, that Hare's 'moonshine' could redeem the wretchedness and wickedness of the land.

In another of Edmonstone's transmigrations he becomes Carlyle under the very thin disguise of a hermit named Collins, 'the most marked and original figure... 'in modern England'. Collins discourses on poetry. He objects to it because it is unreal and reality is more than sufficient to occupy us. Nothing else is of service. He has a fling at the theory that a desire for happiness is the spring of action. 'No man could have said it 'who had looked into himself; ... most of our wishes 'are directed to some end with which happiness has no 'more to do than quenching the thirst has to do with the 'drunkard's lust for gin'. He advises somebody who asks him which way to vote at a parliamentary election to meddle with no political parties; 'their maxims and 'enterprises are all utterly worthless,' but he has 'never heard of any attempts at good, undertaken 'independently of party, in purity of heart, and with 'quiet consideration of the case and circumstances, 'which have not more than fulfilled the hopes of the 'man'. It is, as a whole, a clever sketch of Carlyle, but it is not by Holbein. Edmonstone decides he would rather not be Carlyle, and having had sufficient experience of other human beings, he at last returns to his own proper self and marries Miss Lascelles.

Sterling wrote poems. A volume of them was published in 1839, and they were republished in 1843 with the addition of *Strafford, a Tragedy*. Three cantos of the unfinished *Richard Cœur de Lion* appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1849, five years after the

author's death. The *Election* was published in 1841. But Sterling was not a poet. There is no music in his verses, and his review of Tennyson in the *Quarterly* for 1842 shows that he had but little ear for it. In *Strafford* there are memorable passages, such, for example, as the following in Strafford's soliloquy before he dies:—

'Well, well, 'tis something even for the vanquished,
That all the hopeless wrestlings of the heart
Against the fate which overmasters us
Be stilled in deep, unsearchable repose.'

but the characters are not projected with clearness and solidity. Of all the poems the *Election* is the best. It is a comic description, with a love-story in it, of a Parliamentary election for the town of Aleborough, and Frank Vane (Sterling) is one of the candidates. Carlyle has quoted with approbation a page or two, and here is a little more worth adding. Mogg, Vane's Tory opponent, is addressing the crowd from the hustings on nomination day.

'There's one point more that must not be forborne,
My friends! I'm not at all for Foreign Corn.
Let those who like it go abroad to eat
French rolls; to me a quartern loaf is sweet;
And while my shilling helps the farmer here,
I will not try to fatten thin Mounseer.
It is no doubt a taking way to bawl
"Cheap bread"! but what's so dear as none at all?
. . . . . .
I've never been abroad, because I know
That all the world no land like ours can show;
The bravest men, the prettiest girls on earth,
Adorn the country where I had my birth,
And Nature strove to make this isle a place
Fit for the noblest of the human race.

Nay, though she often since has tried her hand,
She ne'er has matched what here of old she planned;
For simple truth, and sober mother-wit,
And modest worth, no country rivals it;
For were it otherwise, 'tis plain that we
Should have superiors. Friends, it cannot be!
At even our old women, when abroad,
The proudest kings on earth are over-awed;
And as they find they cannot buy nor steal
This country, you may fancy what they feel.'

Sterling also wrote a three-volume novel, *Arthur Coningsby*. It was published in 1833, and a prefatory note informs us it was written 'several years ago'. It is very youthful, without any constructive skill, and not representative of Sterling as we know him.

Carlyle's *Life* is of abiding interest, not only as a life of Sterling, but because Carlyle himself lives in it. It is a fact of importance in estimating him that he could love with fervour such a man as Sterling, differing from him in so many ways, and that he never quarrelled with him, notwithstanding Sterling's adverse criticism, contradiction, and frequent irritability. His essay on Carlyle in the *London and Westminster Review* for 1839, although it does noble justice to Carlyle, is also severe in condemnation. The doctrine in the article on Voltaire, that 'the thinking and the moral natures, 'distinguished by the necessities of speech, have 'no such distinction in themselves, but, rightly ex-'amined, exhibit in every case the strictest sympathy 'and correspondence, are indeed but different phases 'of the same indissoluble unity,—a living mind' is 'random and amorphous assertion'. The *Characteristics* is 'as a whole and in its purport . . . obscure, 'contradictory, strained . . . the truth is in this essay

'connected with what seems as large a mass of error as 'can easily be met with in a great and generous thinker; 'and it is lost in such a bundle of exaggerations and 'paralogisms, that he may count himself happy, who 'by long metallurgic toil can make any gain of it at all'. Pages follow to prove not only error, but pernicious error. At the half-apology in the *History of the French Revolution* for some of the revolutionary excesses, Sterling cries out, 'Oh! shame, shame to use the won-'derful power of words for thus darkening men's plainest 'and holiest knowledge! . . . We should be sorry to 'exchange the sorrow for his ill-timed and poorly 'imagined sophistry and scorn, painful as such regret is, 'against the sardonic comfort with which he (Carlyle) 'will no doubt regard all similar comments.' How did Carlyle take his sentence? A letter from him to Sterling is given by Froude, in which Carlyle declares the article to be 'a brave thing, nay a vast and head-'long, full of generosity, passionate insight, lightning, 'extravagance, and Sterlingism'. In the *Life* Carlyle acknowledges 'the deep, silent joy' which this 'first 'generous recognition' imparted to him; 'the thought 'burnt in me like a lamp.' There are not many persons whose relationship with a dear friend would not be a little spoilt by outspokenness such as Sterling's. But there was no vanity in Carlyle. The truth he had to teach was not his personal property; why should he be vexed? Sterling's review is sometimes wrong and is never profound: he does not reach the bottom. His distinction between intellect and morality is sufficient for ordinary conversation, but for nothing more. This failure to penetrate, this turning aside of the

steel, does not disturb Carlyle. He has never demanded of Sterling that he should be what he could not be. The tool which cannot touch the hard wood will carve gracefully the soft. Within his limits Sterling was good through and through, truthful, never paradoxical to secure notice, exquisitely refined, and Carlyle was content with him and more than content.

Of the *Life* as a work of art it is unnecessary to speak. Most critics whose opinion is worth anything are agreed on that point.[1] The portrait grows without effort, and when it is finished there is nothing wanting and nothing wrong. Carlyle was dramatic, but the lines in the *Life* are never more deeply marked than they are in the original. He does not give us something which is picturesque but not Sterling. It is not the man of genius with earnest convictions who distorts, but the small man who has none.

The temptation in a preface to a work like this is to say too much. The reader who cares about it will prefer his own reflections to lengthy comment. Therefore after a word or so on two points the present editor will conclude.

The best in us and that which is most effective is

[1] Even Sir Leslie Stephen, whose indifferent impartiality enabled him to write for the *Dictionary of National Biography* lives of Addison, Byron, Carlyle, Coleridge, Cowley, Cowper, Johnson, Milton, Hannah More, Pope, Scott, Swift, Wordsworth, &c., was able to commend the *Life* with tepid praise. Sir Leslie, by the way, surely ought to have been stopped in the *Dictionary* at William Law. The author of the *Serious Call* might have been allotted to somebody who would not have sneered at mysticism as convertible with nonsense.

ours unconsciously, and it is not anything definite but a tendency. Sterling's literary work is mortal, but his temper, without exaggeration, is divine. Although he knows his days are short he determines to fill them out to the last. With Death in front of him he does not say, *What does it matter?* We have already seen him at Falmouth, after years spent in doubling on his pursuer, eager in debate at six in the morning, on Luther, Savonarola, &c. At Torquay he strives to write and read two or three hours with a lamp in bed before the fires are lit. He lectures to the Falmouth Polytechnic Institution in the autumn of 1842 on the 'Worth of 'Knowledge'. 'Let us,' he beseeches his audience, 'learn in such measure as our faculties and oppor-'tunities permit, that Nature and mankind are a 'great Whole, of which the individual is but a small 'atomic part, and which only when conceived, if not 'thoroughly understood, as a Whole, exalts and warms 'us out of the petty selfishness that unfits us for our 'noblest duties and dwarfs us to the stature of our 'consciousness.'

He lived, as he said when he was ill and had lost his dear friend Calvert, 'with whatever lasts in the 'midst of our fluctuations.' Towards the end at Ventnor, he busied himself with burning a great quantity of papers, but also with composition. In the *Memoir* there is a letter written three weeks before his death, to an unnamed friend. These are the concluding sentences: 'During the last week I have had 'much of enjoyment, mainly while composing; though 'I must warn you that what I write now may turn out 'very feeble and wandering, when submitted to other

'eyes. There is, however, unless I am greatly deceived, 'a character of calmness and hope and mellow evening 'peace diffused through these little things that will at 'least interest my friends. Their affection has also 'been a real comfort. There was a note from Carlyle 'not long since, I think the noblest and tenderest thing 'that ever came from human pen.'

To Sterling we may apply the words of the old Goethe musing on the Weimar road over the sunset.

Untergehend sogar ist's immer dieselbige Sonne
(Still it continues the self-same sun, e'en while it is sinking).

The *Life of Sterling* is a protest against the notion that what was thought to be Sterling's religion ever could be a religion, and Carlyle gives us some hints as to his own. It is impossible not to notice them. 'It 'is not now known,' he says at the end of the first part, 'what never needed proof or statement before, that 'Religion is not a doubt; that it is a certainty,—or else 'a mockery and a horror. That none or all of the many 'things we are in doubt about, and need to have demon- 'strated and rendered probable, can by any alchemy 'be made a "Religion" for us; but are and must con- 'tinue a baleful, quiet or unquiet, Hypocrisy for us; 'and bring—*salvation* do we fancy? I think it is another 'thing they will bring; and are, on all hands, visibly 'bringing, this good while!' And again, near the beginning of the book: 'What then *is* the noble rule 'of living for a man? In this world so eclipsed and 'scandalously overhung with fable and hypocrisy, what '*is* the eternal fact on which a man may front the

'Destinies and the Immensities?' In the last quotation we have the question of questions put with the precision of genius. What follows is a copy of a paper to be seen in Carlyle's house at Chelsea and printed in the second volume of Froude's *Thomas Carlyle*.

'October 14, 1869.

'Three nights ago, stepping out after midnight, 'with my *final* pipe, and looking up into the stars 'which were clear and numerous, it struck me with a 'strange, new kind of feeling, "Hah! in a little while '"I shall have seen you also for the last time. '"God Almighty's own Theatre of Immensity, the '"INFINITE made palpable and visible to me; that '"also will be closed, flung-to in my face, and I shall '"never behold that either any more. And I know so '"little of it; real as was my effort and desire to '"know!" The thought of *this* eternal deprivation '(even of this, tho' this is such a nothing in com-'parison!) was sad and painful to me:—and then a 'second feeling rose on me, "What if Omnipotence, '"that has developed in me these *pieties*, these rever-'"ences, and infinite affections, should actually have '"said, Yes, poor mortals, such of you as have gone so '"far, *shall* be permitted to go farther; hope, despair '"not!"'

This affecting soliloquy shows how the two passages from the *Life* are to be understood. It is true that 'religion is not a doubt; that it is a certainty'. It is also true that there is a faith which is not a certainty demonstrable to ourselves or to others, but is by no

means a doubt, and may be strong enough to inspire and control the whole of life. In that ultimate *despair not* at midnight with the stars overhead, there is a religion which was Carlyle's innermost self.

W. HALE WHITE.

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THE

LIFE OF JOHN STERLING

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

NEAR seven years ago, a short while before his death in 1844, John Sterling committed the care of his literary Character and printed Writings to two friends, Archdeacon Hare and myself. His estimate of the bequest was far from overweening; to few men could the small sum-total of his activities in this world seem more inconsiderable than, in those last solemn days, it did to him. He had burnt much; found much unworthy; looking steadfastly into the silent continents of Death and Eternity, a brave man's judgements about his own sorry work in the field of Time are not apt to be too lenient. But, in fine, here was some portion of his work which the world had already got hold of, and which he could not burn. This too, since it was not to be abolished and annihilated, but must still for some time live and act, he wished to be wisely settled, as the rest had been. And so it was left in charge to us, the survivors, to do for it what we judged fittest, if indeed doing nothing did not seem the fittest to us. This message, communicated after his decease, was naturally a sacred one to Mr. Hare and me.

After some consultation on it, and survey of the difficulties and delicate considerations involved in it, Archdeacon Hare and I agreed that the whole task,

of selecting what Writings were to be reprinted, and of drawing up a Biography to introduce them, should be left to him alone; and done without interference of mine:—as accordingly it was,[1] in a manner surely far superior to the common, in every good quality of editing; and visibly everywhere bearing testimony to the friendliness, the piety, perspicacity and other gifts and virtues of that eminent and amiable man.

In one respect, however, if in one only, the arrangement had been unfortunate. Archdeacon Hare, both by natural tendency and by his position as a Churchman, had been led, in editing a Work not free from ecclesiastical heresies, and especially in writing a Life very full of such, to dwell with preponderating emphasis on that part of his subject; by no means extenuating the fact, nor yet passing lightly over it (which a layman could have done) as needing no extenuation; but carefully searching into it, with the view of excusing and explaining it; dwelling on it, presenting all the documents of it, and as it were spreading it over the whole field of his delineation; as if religious heterodoxy had been the grand fact of Sterling's life, which even to the Archdeacon's mind it could by no means seem to be. *Hinc illae lachrymae.* For the Religious Newspapers, and Periodical Heresy-hunters, getting very lively in those years, were prompt to seize the cue, and have prosecuted and perhaps still prosecute it, in their sad way, to all lengths and breadths. John Sterling's character and writings, which had little business to be spoken of in any Church court, have hereby been carried thither as if for an exclusive trial; and the mournfullest set of pleadings, out of which nothing but a misjudgement *can* be formed, prevail there ever since. The noble Sterling, a radiant child of the empyrean, clad in bright auroral hues in the memory of all that knew him,—what he is doing here in inquisitorial *sanbenito*, with nothing but ghastly

[1] *John Sterling's Essays and Tales, with Life*, by Archdeacon Hare. Parker; London, 1848.

spectralities prowling round him, and inarticulately screeching and gibbering what they call their judgement on him!

'The sin of Hare's Book', says one of my Correspondents in those years, 'is easily defined, and not 'very condemnable, but it is nevertheless ruinous to 'his task as Biographer. He takes up Sterling as 'a clergyman merely. Sterling, I find, was a curate 'for exactly eight months; during eight months and 'no more had he any special relation to the Church. 'But he was a man, and had relation to the Universe, 'for eight-and-thirty years: and it is in this latter 'character, to which all the others were but features 'and transitory hues, that we wish to know him. 'His battle with hereditary Church-formulas was 'severe; but it was by no means his one battle with 'things inherited, nor indeed his chief battle; neither, 'according to my observation of what it was, is it 'successfully delineated or summed up in this Book. 'The truth is, nobody that had known Sterling would 'recognize a feature of him here; you would never 'dream that this Book treated of *him* at all. A pale 'sickly shadow in torn surplice is presented to us 'here; weltering bewildered amid heaps of what you 'call "Hebrew Old-clothes"; wrestling, with im-'potent impetuosity, to free itself from the baleful 'imbroglio, as if that had been its one function in 'life: who in this miserable figure would recognize 'the brilliant, beautiful and cheerful John Sterling, 'with his everflowing wealth of ideas, fancies, imagina-'tions; with his frank affections, inexhaustible hopes, 'audacities, activities, and general radiant vivacity of 'heart and intelligence, which made the presence of 'him an illumination and inspiration wherever he 'went? It is too bad. Let a man be honestly for-'gotten when his life ends; but let him not be mis-'remembered in this way. To be hung up as an 'ecclesiastical scarecrow, as a target for heterodox and 'orthodox to practise archery upon, is no fate that 'can be due to the memory of Sterling. It was not

'as a ghastly phantasm, choked in Thirty-nine-article 'controversies, or miserable Semitic, Anti-semitic 'street riots,—in scepticisms, agonized self-seekings, 'that this man appeared in life; nor as such, if the 'world still wishes to look at him, should you suffer 'the world's memory of him now to be. Once for all, 'it is unjust; emphatically untrue as an image of 'John Sterling: perhaps to few men that lived along 'with him could such an interpretation of their exis-'tence be more inapplicable.'

Whatever truth there might be in these rather passionate representations, and to myself there wanted not a painful feeling of their truth, it by no means appeared what help or remedy any friend of Sterling's, and especially one so related to the matter as myself, could attempt in the interim. Perhaps endure in patience till the dust laid itself again, as all dust does if you leave it well alone? Much obscuration would thus of its own accord fall away; and, in Mr. Hare's narrative itself, apart from his commentary, many features of Sterling's true character would become decipherable to such as sought them. Censure, blame of this Work of Mr. Hare's was naturally far from my thoughts. A work which distinguishes itself by human piety and candid intelligence; which, in all details, is careful, lucid, exact; and which offers, as we say, to the observant reader that will interpret facts, many traits of Sterling besides his heterodoxy. Censure of it, from me especially, is not the thing due; from me a far other thing is due!—

On the whole, my private thought was: First, How happy it comparatively is, for a man of any earnestness of life, to have no Biography written of him; but to return silently, with his small, sorely foiled bit of work, to the Supreme Silences, who alone can judge of it or him; and not to trouble the reviewers, and greater or lesser public, with attempting to judge it! The idea of 'fame', as they call it, posthumous or other, does not inspire one with much ecstacy in these

points of view.—Secondly, That Sterling's performance and real or seeming importance in this world was actually not of a kind to demand an express Biography, even according to the world's usages. His character was not supremely original; neither was his fate in the world wonderful. What he did was inconsiderable enough; and as to what it lay in him to have done, this was but a problem, now beyond possibility of settlement. Why had a Biography been inflicted on this man; why had not No-biography, and the privilege of all the weary, been his lot?—Thirdly, That such lot, however, could now no longer be my good Sterling's; a tumult having risen around his name, enough to impress some pretended likeness of him (about as like as the Guy Fawkeses are, on Gunpowder Day) upon the minds of many men: so that he could not be forgotten, and could only be misremembered, as matters now stood.

Whereupon, as practical conclusion to the whole, arose by degrees this final thought, That, at some calmer season, when the theological dust had well fallen, and both the matter itself, and my feelings on it, were in a suitabler condition, I ought to give my testimony about this friend whom I had known so well, and record clearly what my knowledge of him was. This has ever since seemed a kind of duty I had to do in the world before leaving it.

And so, having on my hands some leisure at this time, and being bound to it by evident considerations, one of which ought to be especially sacred to me, I decide to fling down on paper some outline of what my recollections and reflections contain in reference to this most friendly, bright and beautiful human soul; who walked with me for a season in this world, and remains to me very memorable while I continue in it. Gradually, if facts simple enough in themselves can be narrated as they come to pass, it will be seen what kind of man this was; to what extent condemnable for imaginary heresy and other crimes, to what extent

laudable and lovable for noble manful *orthodoxy* and other virtues ;—and whether the lesson his life had to teach us is not much the reverse of what the Religious Newspapers hitherto educe from it.

Certainly it was not as a 'sceptic' that you could define him, whatever his definition might be. Belief, not doubt, attended him at all points of his progress; rather a tendency to too hasty and headlong belief. Of all men he was the least prone to what you could call scepticism: diseased self-listenings, self-questionings, impotently painful dubitations, all this fatal nosology of spiritual maladies, so rife in our day, was eminently foreign to him. Quite on the other side lay Sterling's faults, such as they were. In fact, you could observe, in spite of his sleepless intellectual vivacity, he was not properly a thinker at all; his faculties were of the active, not of the passive or contemplative sort. A brilliant *improvisatore*; rapid in thought, in word and in act; everywhere the promptest and least hesitating of men. I likened him often, in my banterings, to sheet-lightning; and reproachfully prayed that he would concentrate himself into a bolt, and rive the mountain-barriers for us, instead of merely playing on them and irradiating them.

True, he had his 'religion' to seek, and painfully shape together for himself, out of the abysses of conflicting disbelief and sham-belief and bedlam delusion, now filling the world, as all men of reflection have; and in this respect too,—more especially as his lot in the battle appointed for us all was, if you can understand it, victory and not defeat,—he is an expressive emblem of his time, and an instruction and possession to his contemporaries. For, I say, it is by no means as a vanquished *doubter* that he figures in the memory of those who knew him; but rather as a victorious *believer*, and under great difficulties a victorious doer. An example to us all, not of lamed misery, helpless spiritual bewilderment and sprawling despair, or any kind of *drownage* in the foul welter of our so-called religious or other controversies and con-

fusions; but of a swift and valiant vanquisher of all these; a noble asserter of himself, as worker and speaker, in spite of all these. Continually, so far as he went, he was a teacher, by act and word, of hope, clearness, activity, veracity, and human courage and nobleness: the preacher of a good gospel to all men, not of a bad to any man. The man, whether in priest's cassock or other costume of men, who is the enemy or hater of John Sterling, may assure himself that he does not yet know him,—that miserable differences of mere costume and dialect still divide him, whatsoever is worthy, catholic and perennial in him, from a brother soul who, more than most in his day, was his brother and not his adversary in regard to all that.

Nor shall the irremediable drawback that Sterling was not current in the Newspapers, that he achieved neither what the world calls greatness nor what intrinsically is such, altogether discourage me. What his natural size, and natural and accidental limits were, will gradually appear, if my sketching be successful. And I have remarked that a true delineation of the smallest man, and his scene of pilgrimage through life, is capable of interesting the greatest man; that all men are to an unspeakable degree brothers, each man's life a strange emblem of every man's; and that Human Portraits, faithfully drawn, are of all pictures the welcomest on human walls. Monitions and moralities enough may lie in this small Work, if honestly written and honestly read;—and, in particular, if any image of John Sterling and his Pilgrimage through our poor Nineteenth Century be one day wanted by the world, and they can find some shadow of a true image here, my swift scribbling (which shall be very swift and immediate) may prove useful by and by.

CHAPTER II

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE

JOHN STERLING was born at Kaimes Castle, a kind of dilapidated baronial residence to which a small farm was then attached, rented by his Father, in the Isle of Bute,—on the 20th July, 1806. Both his parents were Irish by birth, Scotch by extraction; and became, as he himself did, essentially English by long residence and habit. Of John himself Scotland has little or nothing to claim except the birth and genealogy, for he left it almost before the years of memory; and in his mature days regarded it, if with a little more recognition and intelligence, yet without more participation in any of its accents outward or inward, than others natives of Middlesex or Surrey, where the scene of his chief education lay.

The climate of Bute is rainy, soft of temperature; with skies of unusual depth and brilliancy, while the weather is fair. In that soft rainy climate, on that wild-wooded rocky coast, with its gnarled mountains and green silent valleys, with its seething rainstorms and many-sounding seas, was young Sterling ushered into his first schooling in this world. I remember one little anecdote his Father told me of those first years: One of the cows had calved; young John, still in petticoats, was permitted to go, holding by his father's hand, and look at the newly-arrived calf; a mystery which he surveyed with open intent eyes, and the silent exercise of all the scientific faculties he had;—very strange mystery indeed, this new arrival, and fresh denizen of our Universe: 'Wull't eat a-body?' said John in his first practical Scotch, inquiring into the tendencies this mystery might have to fall upon a little fellow and consume him as provision: 'Will it eat one, Father?'—Poor little open-eyed John: the family long bantered him with this anecdote; and

we, in far other years, laughed heartily on hearing it.—Simple peasant labourers, ploughers, house-servants, occasional fisher-people too; and the sight of ships, and crops, and Nature's doings where Art has little meddled with her: this was the kind of schooling our young friend had, first of all; on this bench of the grand world-school did he sit, for the first four years of his life.

Edward Sterling his Father, a man who subsequently came to considerable notice in the world, was originally of Waterford in Munster; son of the Episcopalian Clergyman there; and chief representative of a family of some standing in those parts. Family founded, it appears, by a Colonel Robert Sterling, called also Sir Robert Sterling; a Scottish Gustavus-Adolphus soldier, whom the breaking out of the Civil War had recalled from his German campaignings, and had before long, though not till after some waverings on his part, attached firmly to the Duke of Ormond and to the King's Party in that quarrel. A little bit of genealogy, since it lies ready to my hand, gathered long ago out of wider studies, and pleasantly connects things individual and present with the dim universal crowd of things past,—may as well be inserted here as thrown away.

This Colonel Robert designates himself Sterling 'of Glorat'; I believe, a younger branch of the well-known Stirlings of Keir in Stirlingshire. It appears he prospered in his soldiering and other business, in those bad Ormond times; being a man of energy, ardour, and intelligence,—probably prompt enough both with his word and with his stroke. There survives yet, in the *Commons Journals*,[1] dim notice of his controversies and adventures; especially of one controversy he had got into with certain victorious Parliamentary official parties, while his own party lay

[1] *Commons Journals*, iv. 15 (10th January, 1644–5); and again v. 307, &c., 498 (18th September, 1647—15th March, 1647–8).

vanquished, during what was called the Ormond Cessation, or Temporary Peace made by Ormond with the Parliament in 1646:—in which controversy Colonel Robert, after repeated applications, journeyings to London, attendances upon committees, and such like, finds himself worsted, declared to be in the wrong; and so vanishes from the *Commons Journals*.

What became of him when Cromwell got to Ireland, and to Munster, I have not heard: his knighthood, dating from the very year of Cromwell's Invasion (1649), indicates a man expected to do his best on the occasion:—as in all probability he did; had not Tredah Storm proved ruinous, and the neck of this Irish War been broken at once. Doubtless the Colonel Sir Robert followed or attended his Duke of Ormond into foreign parts, and gave up his management of Munster, while it was yet time: for after the Restoration we find him again, safe, and as was natural, flourishing with new splendour; gifted, recompensed with lands;—settled, in short, on fair revenues in those Munster regions. He appears to have had no children; but to have left his property to William, a younger brother who had followed him into Ireland. From this William descends the family which, in the years we treat of, had Edward Sterling, Father of our John, for its representative. And now enough of genealogy.

Of Edward Sterling, Captain Edward Sterling as his title was, who in the latter period of his life became well known in London political society, whom indeed all England, with a curious mixture of mockery and respect and even fear, knew well as 'the Thunderer of the *Times* Newspaper', there were much to be said, did the present task and its limits permit. As perhaps it might, on certain terms? What is indispensable let us not omit to say. The history of a man's childhood is the description of his parents and environment: this is his *in*articulate but highly important history, in those first times, while of articulate he has yet none.

Edward Sterling had now just entered on his thirty-fourth year; and was already a man experienced in fortunes and changes. A native of Waterford in Munster, as already mentioned; born in the 'Deanery House of Waterford, 27th February, 1773', say the registers. For his Father, as we learn, resided in the Deanery House, though he was not himself Dean, but only 'Curate of the Cathedral' (whatever that may mean); he was withal rector of two other livings, and the Dean's friend,—friend indeed of the Dean's kinsmen the Beresfords generally; whose grand house of Curraghmore, near by Waterford, was a familiar haunt of his and his children's. This reverend gentleman, along with his three livings and high acquaintanceships, had inherited political connexions;—inherited especially a Government Pension, with survivorship for still one life beyond his own; his father having been Clerk of the Irish House of Commons at the time of the Union, of which office the lost salary was compensated in this way. The Pension was of two hundred pounds; and only expired with the life of Edward, John's father, in 1847. There were, and still are, daughters of the family; but Edward was the only son;—descended, too, from the Scottish hero Wallace, as the old gentleman would sometimes admonish him; his own wife, Edward's mother, being of that name, and boasting herself, as most Scotch Wallaces do, to have that blood in her veins.

This Edward had picked up, at Waterford, and among the young Beresfords of Curraghmore and elsewhere, a thoroughly Irish form of character: fire and fervour, vitality of all kinds, in genial abundance; but in a much more loquacious, ostentatious, much *louder* style than is freely patronized on this side of the Channel. Of Irish accent in speech he had entirely divested himself, so as not to be traced by any vestige in that respect; but his Irish accent of character, in all manner of other more important respects, was very recognizable. An impetuous man, full of real energy, and immensely conscious of the same; who transacted

everything not with the minimum of fuss and noise, but with the maximum: a very Captain Whirlwind, as one was tempted to call him.

In youth, he had studied at Trinity College, Dublin; visited the Inns of Court here, and trained himself for the Irish Bar. To the Bar he had been duly called, and was waiting for the results,—when, in his twenty-fifth year, the Irish Rebellion broke out; whereupon the Irish Barristers decided to raise a corps of loyal Volunteers, and a complete change introduced itself into Edward Sterling's way of life. For, naturally, he had joined the array of Volunteers;—fought, I have heard, 'in three actions with the rebels' (Vinegar Hill, for one); and doubtless fought well: but in the messrooms, among the young military and civil officials, with all of whom he was a favourite, he had acquired a taste for soldier life, and perhaps high hopes of succeeding in it: at all events, having a commission in the Lancashire Militia offered him, he accepted that; altogether quitted the Bar, and became Captain Sterling thenceforth. From the Militia, it appears, he had volunteered with his Company into the Line; and, under some disappointments, and official delays of expected promotion, was continuing to serve as Captain there, 'Captain of the Eighth Battalion of Reserve', say the Military Almanacs of 1803,—in which year the quarters happened to be Derry, where new events awaited him. At a ball in Derry he met with Miss Hester Coningham, the queen of the scene, and of the fair world in Derry at that time. The acquaintance, in spite of some opposition, grew with vigour, and rapidly ripened: and 'at Fehan Church, 'Diocese of Derry', where the Bride's father had a country house, 'on Thursday, 5th April, 1804, Hester 'Coningham, only daughter of John Coningham, 'Esquire, Merchant in Derry, and of Elizabeth Camp-'bell his wife', was wedded to Captain Sterling; she happiest, to him happiest,—as by Nature's kind law it is arranged.

Mrs. Sterling, even in her later days, had still traces

of the old beauty: then and always she was a woman of delicate, pious, affectionate character; exemplary as a wife, a mother, and a friend. A refined female nature; something tremulous in it, timid, and with a certain rural freshness still unweakened by long converse with the world. The tall slim figure, always of a kind of quaker neatness; the innocent anxious face, anxious bright hazel eyes; the timid, yet gracefully cordial ways, the natural intelligence, instinctive sense and worth, were very characteristic. Her voice too; with its something of soft querulousness, easily adapting itself to a light thin-flowing style of mirth on occasion, was characteristic: she had retained her Ulster intonations, and was withal somewhat copious in speech. A fine tremulously sensitive nature, strong chiefly on the side of the affections, and the graceful insights and activities that depend on these:—truly a beautiful, much-suffering, much-loving house-mother. From her chiefly, as one could discern, John Sterling had derived the delicate *aroma* of his nature, its piety, clearness, sincerity; as from his Father, the ready practical gifts, the impetuosities and the audacities, were also (though in strange new form) visibly inherited. A man was lucky to have such a Mother; to have such Parents as both his were.

Meanwhile the new Wife appears to have had, for the present, no marriage-portion; neither was Edward Sterling rich,—according to his own ideas and aims, far from it. Of course he soon found that the fluctuating barrack-life, especially with no outlooks of speedy promotion, was little suited to his new circumstances: but how change it? His father was now dead; from whom he had inherited the Speaker Pension of two hundred pounds; but of available probably little or nothing more. The rents of the small family estate, I suppose, and other property, had gone to portion sisters. Two hundred pounds, and the pay of a marching captain: within the limits of that revenue all plans of his had to restrict themselves at present.

He continued for some time longer in the Army; his wife undivided from him by the hardships of that way of life. Their first son Anthony (Captain Anthony Sterling, the only child who now survives) was born to them in this position, while lying at Dundalk, in January, 1805. Two months later, some eleven months after their marriage, the regiment was broken; and Captain Sterling, declining to serve elsewhere on the terms offered, and willingly accepting such decision of his doubts, was reduced to half-pay. This was the end of his soldiering: some five or six years in all; from which he had derived for life, among other things, a decided military bearing, whereof he was rather proud; an incapacity for practising law;—and considerable uncertainty as to what his next course of life was now to be.

For the present, his views lay towards farming: to establish himself, if not as country gentleman, which was an unattainable ambition, then at least as some kind of gentleman-farmer which had a flattering resemblance to that. Kaimes Castle with a reasonable extent of land, which, in his inquiries after farms, had turned up, was his first place of settlement in this new capacity; and here, for some few months, he had established himself when John his second child was born. This was Captain Sterling's first attempt towards a fixed course of life; not a very wise one, I have understood:—yet on the whole, who, then and there, could have pointed out to him a wiser?

A fixed course of life and activity he could never attain, or not till very late; and this doubtless was among the important points of his destiny, and acted both on his own character and that of those who had to attend him on his wayfarings.

CHAPTER III

SCHOOLS: LLANBLETHIAN; PARIS; LONDON

EDWARD STERLING never shone in farming; indeed I believe he never took heartily to it, or tried it except in fits. His Bute farm was, at best, a kind of apology for some far different ideal of a country establishment which could not be realized: practically a temporary landing-place from which he could make sallies and excursions in search of some more generous field of enterprise. Stormy brief efforts at energetic husbandry, at agricultural improvement and rapid field-labour, alternated with sudden flights to Dublin, to London, whithersoever any flush of bright outlook which he could denominate practical, or any gleam of hope which his impatient ennui could represent as such, allured him. This latter was often enough the case. In wet hay-times and harvest-times, the dripping out-door world, and lounging indoor one, in the absence of the master, offered far from a satisfactory appearance! Here was, in fact, a man much imprisoned; haunted, I doubt not, by demons enough; though ever brisk and brave withal,—iracund, but cheerfully vigorous, opulent in wise or unwise hope. A fiery energetic soul consciously and unconsciously storming for deliverance into better arenas; and this in a restless, rapid, impetuous, rather than in a strong, silent, and deliberate way.

In rainy Bute and the dilapidated Kaimes Castle, it was evident, there lay no Goshen for such a man. The lease, originally but for some three years and a half, drawing now to a close, he resolved to quit Bute; had heard, I know not where, of an eligible cottage without farm attached, in the pleasant little village of Llanblethian close by Cowbridge in Glamorganshire; of this he took a lease, and thither with

his family he moved in search of new fortunes. Glamorganshire was at least a better climate than Bute; no groups of idle or of busy reapers could here stand waiting on the guidance of a master, for there was no farm here;—and among its other and probably its chief though secret advantages, Llanblethian was much more convenient both for Dublin and London than Kaimes Castle had been.

The removal thither took place in the autumn of 1809. Chief part of the journey (perhaps from Greenock to Swansea or Bristol) was by sea: John, just turned of three years, could in aftertimes remember nothing of this voyage; Anthony, some eighteen months older, has still a vivid recollection of the grey splashing tumult, and dim sorrow, uncertainty, regret, and distress he underwent: to him a 'dissolving view' which not only left its effect on the *plate* (as all views and dissolving views doubtless do on that kind of 'plate'), but remained consciously present there. John, in the close of his twenty-first year, professes not to remember anything whatever of Bute; his whole existence, in that earliest scene of it, had faded away from him: Bute also, with its shaggy mountains, moaning woods, and summer and winter seas, had been wholly a dissolving-view for him, and had left no conscious impression, but only, like this voyage, an effect.

Llanblethian hangs pleasantly, with its white cottages, and orchard and other trees, on the western slope of a green hill; looking far and wide over green meadows and little or bigger hills, in the pleasant plain of Glamorgan; a short mile to the south of Cowbridge, to which smart little town it is properly a kind of suburb. Plain of Glamorgan, some ten miles wide and thirty or forty long, which they call the Vale of Glamorgan;—though properly it is not quite a Vale, there being only one range of mountains to it, if even one: certainly the central Mountains of Wales do gradually rise, in a miscellaneous manner, on the north side of it; but on the south are no mountains, not even land, only the Bristol Channel,

and far off, the Hills of Devonshire, for boundary,—the 'English Hills', as the natives call them, visible from every eminence in those parts. On such wide terms is it called Vale of Glamorgan. But called by whatever name, it is a most pleasant fruitful region: kind to the native, interesting to the visitor. A waving grassy region; cut with innumerable ragged lanes; dotted with sleepy unswept human hamlets, old ruinous castles with their ivy and their daws, grey sleepy churches with their ditto ditto: for ivy everywhere abounds; and generally a rank fragrant vegetation clothes all things; hanging, in rude many-coloured festoons and fringed odoriferous tapestries, on your right and on your left, in every lane. A country kinder to the sluggard husbandman than any I have ever seen. For it lies all on limestone, needs no draining; the soil, everywhere of handsome depth and finest quality, will grow good crops for you with the most imperfect tilling. At a safe distance of a day's riding lie the tartarean copper forges of Swansea, the tartarean iron forges of Merthyr; their sooty battle far away, and not, at such safe distance, a defilement to the face of the earth and sky, but rather an encouragement to the earth at least; encouraging the husbandman to plough better, if he only would.

The peasantry seem indolent and stagnant, but peaceable and well-provided; much given to Methodism when they have any character;—for the rest an innocent good-humoured people, who all drink home-brewed beer, and have brown loaves of the most excellent home-baked bread. The native peasant village is not generally beautiful, though it might be, were it swept and trimmed; it gives one rather the idea of sluttish stagnancy,—an interesting peep into the Welsh Paradise of Sleepy Hollow. Stones, old kettles, naves of wheels, all kinds of broken litter, with live pigs and etceteras, lie about the street: for as a rule no rubbish is removed, but waits patiently the action of mere natural chemistry and accident; if even a house is burnt or falls, you will find it there

after half a century, only cloaked by the ever-ready ivy. Sluggish man seems never to have struck a pick into it; his new hut is built close by on ground not encumbered, and the old stones are still left lying.

This is the ordinary Welsh village; but there are exceptions, where people of more cultivated tastes have been led to settle; and Llanblethian is one of the more signal of these. A decidedly cheerful group of human homes, the greater part of them indeed belonging to persons of refined habits; trimness, shady shelter, whitewash, neither conveniency nor decoration has been neglected here. Its effect from the distance on the eastward is very pretty: you see it like a little sleeping cataract of white houses, with trees overshadowing and fringing it; and there the cataract hangs, and does not rush away from you.

John Sterling spent his next five years in this locality. He did not again see it for a quarter of a century; but retained, all his life, a lively remembrance of it; and, just in the end of his twenty-first year, among his earliest printed pieces, we find an elaborate and diffuse description of it and its relations to him,—part of which piece, in spite of its otherwise insignificant quality, may find place here:

'The fields on which I first looked, and the sands 'which were marked by my earliest footsteps, are 'completely lost to my memory; and of those ancient 'walls among which I began to breathe, I retain no 'recollection more clear than the outlines of a cloud 'in a moonless sky. But of L——, the village where 'I afterwards lived, I persuade myself that every line 'and hue is more deeply and accurately fixed than 'those of any spot I have since beheld, even though 'borne in upon the heart by the association of the 'strongest feelings.

'My home was built upon the slope of a hill, with 'a little orchard stretching down before it, and a garden 'rising behind. At a considerable distance beyond and 'beneath the orchard, a rivulet flowed through meadows 'and turned a mill; while, above the garden, the

'summit of the hill was crowned by a few grey rocks,
'from which a yew-tree grew, solitary and bare.
'Extending at each side of the orchard, toward the
'brook, two scattered patches of cottages lay nestled
'among their gardens; and beyond this streamlet and
'the little mill and bridge, another slight eminence
'arose, divided into green fields, tufted and bordered
'with copsewood, and crested by a ruined castle,
'contemporary, as was said, with the Conquest. I
'know not whether these things in truth made up
'a prospect of much beauty. Since I was eight years
'old, I have never seen them; but I well know that
'no landscape I have since beheld, no picture of
'Claude or Salvator, gave me half the impression of
'living, heartfelt, perfect beauty which fills my mind
'when I think of that green valley, that sparkling
'rivulet, that broken fortress of dark antiquity, and
'that hill with its aged yew and breezy summit, from
'which I have so often looked over the broad stretch
'of verdure beneath it, and the country-town, and
'church-tower, silent and white beyond.

'In that little town there was, and I believe is,
'a school where the elements of human knowledge
'were communicated to me, for some hours everyday,
'during a considerable time. The path to it lay across
'the rivulet and past the mill; from which point we
'could either journey through the fields below the old
'castle, and the wood which surrounded it, or along
'a road at the other side of the ruin, close to the
'gateway of which it passed. The former track led
'through two or three beautiful fields, the sylvan
'domain of the keep on one hand, and the brook on
'the other; while an oak or two, like giant warders
'advanced from the wood, broke the sunshine of the
'green with a soft and graceful shadow. How often,
'on my way to school, have I stopped beneath the
'tree to collect the fallen acorns; how often run down
'to the stream to pluck a branch of the hawthorn
'which hung over the water! The road which passed
'the castle joined, beyond these fields, the path which

'traversed them. It took, I well remember, a certain 'solemn and mysterious interest from the ruin. The 'shadow of the archway, the discolorizations of time 'on all the walls, the dimness of the little thicket 'which encircled it, the traditions of its immeasurable 'age, made St. Quentin's Castle a wonderful and awful 'fabric in the imagination of a child; and long after 'I last saw its mouldering roughness, I never read of 'fortresses, or heights, or spectres, or banditti, with-'out connecting them with the one ruin of my child-'hood.

'It was close to this spot that one of the few adven-'tures occurred which marked, in my mind, my boyish 'days with importance. When loitering beyond the 'castle, on the way to school, with a brother some-'what older than myself, who was uniformly my 'champion and protector, we espied a round sloe high 'up in the hedgerow. We determined to obtain it; 'and I do not remember whether both of us, or only 'my brother, climbed the tree. However, when the 'prize was all but reached,—and no alchymist ever 'looked more eagerly for the moment of projection 'which was to give him immortality and omnipotence, '—a gruff voice startled us with an oath, and an order 'to desist; and I well recollect looking back, for long 'after, with terror to the vision of an old and ill-'tempered farmer, armed with a bill-hook, and vowing 'our decapitation; nor did I subsequently remember 'without triumph the eloquence whereby alone, in my 'firm belief, my brother and myself had been rescued 'from instant death.

'At the entrance of the little town stood an old 'gateway, with a pointed arch and decaying battle-'ments. It gave admittance to the street which 'contained the church, and which terminated in 'another street, the principal one in the town of C——. 'In this was situated the school to which I daily wended. 'I cannot now recall to mind the face of its good 'conductor, nor of any of his scholars; but I have 'before me a strong general image of the interior of

'his establishment. I remember the reverence with 'which I was wont to carry to his seat a well-thumbed 'duodecimo, the *History of Greece* by Oliver Goldsmith. 'I remember the mental agonies I endured in attempt- 'ing to master the art and mystery of penmanship; 'a craft in which, alas, I remained too short a time 'under Mr. R—— to become as great a proficient as 'he made his other scholars, and which my awkward- 'ness has prevented me from attaining in any con- 'siderable perfection under my various subsequent 'pedagogues. But that which has left behind it a 'brilliant trait of light was the exhibition of what 'are called "Christmas pieces"; things unknown in 'aristocratic seminaries, but constantly used at the 'comparatively humble academy which supplied the 'best knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic to 'be attained in that remote neighbourhood.

'The long desks covered from end to end with those 'painted masterpieces, the Life of Robinson Crusoe, 'the Hunting of Chevy-Chase, the History of Jack 'the Giant-Killer, and all the little eager faces and 'trembling hands bent over these, and filling them up 'with some choice quotation, sacred or profane;—no, 'the galleries of art, the theatrical exhibitions, the 'reviews and processions,—which are only not childish 'because they are practised and admired by men 'instead of children,—all the pomps and vanities of 'great cities, have shown me no revelation of glory 'such as did that crowded schoolroom the week before 'the Christmas holidays. But these were the splendours 'of life. The truest and the strongest feelings do not 'connect themselves with any scenes of gorgeous and 'gaudy magnificence; they are bound up in the 'remembrances of home.

'The narrow orchard, with its grove of old apple- 'trees, against one of which I used to lean, and while 'I brandished a beanstalk, roar out with Fitzjames,

"Come one, come all; this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"—

'while I was ready to squall at the sight of a cur, 'and run valorously away from a casually approaching 'cow; the field close beside it, where I rolled about 'in summer among the hay; the brook in which, 'despite of maid and mother, I waded by the hour; 'the garden where I sowed flower seeds, and then 'turned up the ground again and planted potatoes, 'and then rooted out the potatoes to insert acorns 'and apple-pips, and at last, as may be supposed, 'reaped neither roses, nor potatoes, nor oak-trees, nor 'apples; the grassplots on which I played among 'those with whom I never can play nor work again: 'all these are places and employments,—and, alas, 'playmates,—such as, if it were worth while to weep at 'all, it would be worth weeping that I enjoy no longer.

'I remember the house where I first grew familiar 'with peacocks; and the millstream into which I 'once fell; and the religious awe wherewith I heard, 'in the warm twilight, the psalm-singing around the 'house of the Methodist miller; and the doorpost 'against which I discharged my brazen artillery; I 'remember the window by which I sat while my 'mother taught me French; and the patch of garden 'which I dug for —— But her name is best left blank; 'it was indeed writ in water. These recollections are 'to me like the wealth of a departed friend, a mournful 'treasure. But the public has heard enough of them; 'to it they are worthless: they are a coin which only 'circulates at its true value between the different 'periods of an individual's existence, and good for 'nothing but to keep up a commerce between boy-'hood and manhood. I have for years looked forward 'to the possibility of visiting L——; but I am told 'that it is a changed village; and not only has man 'been at work, but the old yew on the hill has fallen, 'and scarcely a low stump remains of the tree which 'I delighted in childhood to think might have fur-'nished bows for the Norman archers'.[1]

[1] *Literary Chronicle*, New Series; London, Saturday, 21st June, 1828, Art. 11.

In Cowbridge is some kind of free school, or grammar school, of a certain distinction; and this to Captain Sterling was probably a motive for settling in the neighbourhood of it with his children. Of this, however, as it turned out, there was no use made: the Sterling family, during its continuance in those parts, did not need more than a primary school. The worthy master who presided over these Christmas galas, and had the honour to teach John Sterling his reading and writing, was an elderly Mr. Reece of Cowbridge, who still (in 1851) survives, or lately did; and is still remembered by his old pupils as a worthy, ingenious and kindly man, 'who wore drab breeches and white stockings'. Beyond the Reece sphere of tuition John Sterling did not go in this locality.

In fact the Sterling household was still fluctuating; the problem of a task for Edward Sterling's powers, and of anchorage for his affairs in any sense, was restlessly struggling to solve itself, but was still a good way from being solved. Anthony, in revisiting these scenes with John in 1839, mentions going to the spot 'where we used to stand with our Father, looking out for the arrival of the London mail': a little chink through which is disclosed to us a big restless section of a human life. The Hill of Welsh Llanblethian, then, is like the mythic Caucasus in its degree (as indeed all hills and habitations where men sojourn are); and here too, on a small scale, is a Prometheus Chained? Edward Sterling, I can well understand, was a man to tug at the chains that held him idle in those the prime of his years; and to ask restlessly, yet not in anger and remorse, so much as in hope, locomotive speculation, and ever-new adventure and attempt, Is there no task nearer my own natural size, then? So he looks out from the Hillside 'for the arrival of the London mail'; thence hurries into Cowbridge to the Post-office; and has a wide web, of threads and gossamers, upon his loom, and many shuttles flying, in this world.

By the Marquis of Bute's appointment he had, very

shortly after his arrival in that region, become Adjutant of the Glamorganshire Militia, 'Local Militia' I suppose; and was, in this way, turning his military capabilities to some use. The office involved pretty frequent absences, in Cardiff and elsewhere. This doubtless was a welcome outlet, though a small one. He had also begun to try writing, especially on public subjects; a much more copious outlet,—which indeed, gradually widening itself, became the final solution for him. Of the year 1811 we have a Pamphlet of his, entitled *Military Reform*; this is the second edition, 'dedicated to the Duke of Kent'; the first appears to have come out the year before, and had thus attained a certain notice, which of course was encouraging. He now furthermore opened a correspondence with the *Times* Newspaper; wrote to it, in 1812, a series of Letters under the signature *Vetus*: voluntary Letters I suppose, without payment or pre-engagement, one successful Letter calling out another; till *Vetus* and his doctrines came to be a distinguishable entity, and the business amounted to something. Out of my own earliest Newspaper reading, I can remember the name *Vetus*, as a kind of editorial hacklog on which able editors were wont to chop straw now and then. Nay, the Letters were collected and reprinted; both this first series, of 1812, and then a second of next year: two very thin, very dim-coloured cheap octavos; stray copies of which still exist, and may one day become distillable into a drop of History (should such be wanted of our poor 'Scavenger Age' in time coming), though the reading of them has long ceased in this generation.[1] The first series, we perceive, had even gone to a second edition. The tone, wherever one timidly glances into this extinct cockpit, is trenchant and emphatic: the name of *Vetus*, strenuously fighting there, had become considerable in the talking

[1] *The Letters of Vetus from March 10th to May 10th*, 1812 (second edition, London, 1812); Ditto, Part III, with a Preface and Notes (ibid. 1814).

political world ; and, no doubt, was especially of mark, as that of a writer who might otherwise be important, with the proprietors of the *Times*. The connexion continued ; widened and deepened itself,—in a slow tentative manner ; passing naturally from voluntary into remunerated : and indeed proving more and more to be the true ultimate arena, and battlefield and seedfield, for the exuberant impetuosities and faculties of this man.

What the *Letters of Vetus* treated of I do not know ; doubtless they ran upon Napoleon, Catholic Emancipation, true methods of national defence, of effective foreign Antigallicism, and of domestic ditto ; which formed the staple of editorial speculation at that time. I have heard in general that Captain Sterling, then and afterwards, advocated 'the Marquis of Wellesley's policy' ; but that also, what it was, I have forgotten, and the world has been willing to forget. Enough, the heads of the *Times* establishment, perhaps already the Marquis of Wellesley and other important persons, had their eye on this writer ; and it began to be surmised by him that here at last was the career he had been seeking.

Accordingly, in 1814, when victorious Peace unexpectedly arrived, and the gates of the Continent after five-and-twenty years of fierce closure were suddenly thrown open ; and the hearts of all English and European men awoke staggering as if from a nightmare suddenly removed, and ran hither and thither,—Edward Sterling also determined on a new adventure, that of crossing to Paris, and trying what might lie in store for him. For curiosity, in its idler sense, there was evidently pabulum enough. But he had hopes moreover of learning much that might perhaps avail him afterwards ;—hopes withal, I have understood, of getting to be Foreign Correspondent of the *Times* Newspaper, and so adding to his income in the meanwhile. He left Llanblethian in May ; dates from Dieppe the 27th of that month. He lived in occasional

contact with Parisian notabilities (all of them except Madame de Staël forgotten now), all summer, diligently surveying his ground;—returned for his family, who were still in Wales but ready to move, in the beginning of August; took them immediately across with him; a house in the neighbourhood of Paris, in the pleasant village of Passy at once town and country, being now ready; and so, under foreign skies, again set up his household there.

Here was a strange new 'school' for our friend John now in his eighth year! Out of which the little Anthony and he drank doubtless at all pores, vigorously as they had done in no school before. A change total and immediate. Somniferous green Llanblethian has suddenly been blotted out; presto, here are wakeful Passy and the noises of paved Paris instead. Innocent ingenious Mr. Reece in drab breeches and white stockings, he with his mild Christmas galas and peaceable rules of Dilworth and Butterworth, has given place to such a saturnalia of panoramic, symbolic and other teachers and monitors, addressing all the five senses at once. Who John's express tutors were, at Passy, I never heard; nor indeed, especially in his case, was it much worth inquiring. To him and to all of us, the expressly appointed schoolmasters and schoolings we get are as nothing, compared with the unappointed incidental and continual ones, whose school hours are all the days and nights of our existence, and whose lessons, noticed or unnoticed, stream in upon us with every breath we draw. Anthony says they attended a French school, though only for about three months; and he well remembers the last scene of it, 'the boys shouting *Vive l'Empereur*, when Napoleon came back'.

Of John Sterling's express schooling, perhaps the most important feature, and by no means a favourable one to him, was the excessive fluctuation that prevailed in it. Change of scene, change of teacher, *both* express and implied, was incessant with him; and gave his young life a nomadic character,—which surely, of all

the adventitious tendencies that could have been impressed upon him, so volatile, swift and airy a being as him, was the one he needed least. His gentle pious-hearted Mother, ever watching over him in all outward changes, and assiduously keeping human pieties and good affections alive in him, was probably the best counteracting element in his lot. And on the whole, have we not all to run our chance in that respect; and take, the most victoriously we can, such schooling as pleases to be attainable in our year and place? Not very victoriously, the most of us! A wise well-calculated breeding of a young genial soul in this world, or alas of any young soul in it, lies fatally over the horizon in these epochs! This French scene of things, a grand school of its sort, and also a perpetual banquet for the young soul, naturally captivated John Sterling; he said afterwards, 'New things and 'experiences here were poured upon his mind and 'sense, not in streams, but in a Niagara cataract.' This too, however, was but a scene; lasted only some six or seven months; and in the spring of the next year, terminated as abruptly as any of the rest could do.

For in the spring of the next year, Napoleon abruptly emerged from Elba; and set all the populations of the world in motion, in a strange manner;—set the Sterling household afloat, in particular; the big European tide rushing into all smallest creeks, at Passy and elsewhere. In brief, on the 20th of March, 1815, the family had to shift, almost to fly, towards home and the seacoast; and for a day or two, were under apprehension of being detained and not reaching home. Mrs. Sterling, with her children and effects, all in one big carriage with two horses, made the journey to Dieppe; in perfect safety, though in continual tremor: here they were joined by Captain Sterling, who had stayed behind at Paris to see the actual advent of Napoleon, and to report what the aspect of affairs was, 'Downcast looks of citizens, with fierce saturnalian acclaim of soldiery': after which they proceeded

together to London without further apprehension ;—there to witness, in due time, the tarbarrels of Waterloo, and other phenomena that followed.

Captain Sterling never quitted London as a residence any more ; and indeed was never absent from it, except on autumnal or other excursions of a few weeks, till the end of his life. Nevertheless his course there was as yet by no means clear ; nor had his relations with the heads of the *Times*, or with other high heads, assumed a form which could be called definite, but were hanging as a cloudy maze of possibilities, firm substance not yet divided from shadow. It continued so for some years. The Sterling household shifted twice or thrice to new streets or localities,—Russell Square or Queen Square, Blackfriars Road, and longest at the Grove, Blackheath,—before the vapours of Wellesley promotions and such like slowly sank as useless precipitate, and the firm rock, which was definite employment, ending in lucrative co-proprietorship and more and more important connexion with the *Times* Newspaper, slowly disclosed itself.

These changes of place naturally brought changes in John Sterling's schoolmasters : nor were domestic tragedies wanting, still more important to him. New brothers and sisters had been born ; two little brothers more, three little sisters he had in all ; some of whom came to their eleventh year beside him, some passed away in their second or fourth : but from his ninth to his sixteenth year they all died ; and in 1821 only Anthony and John were left[1]. How many tears, and

[1] Here, in a Note, is the tragic little Register, with what indications for us may lie in it :

1. Robert Sterling died, 4th June, 1815, at Queen Square, in his fourth year (John being now nine).
2. Elizabeth died, 12th March, 1818, at Blackfriars Road, in her second year.
3. Edward, 30th March, 1818 (same place, same month and year), in his ninth.

passionate pangs, and soft infinite regrets; such as are appointed to all mortals! In one year, I find, indeed in one half-year, he lost three little playmates, two of them within one month. His own age was not yet quite twelve. For one of these three, for little Edward, his next younger, who died now at the age of nine, Mr. Hare records that John copied out, in large school-hand, a *History of Valentine and Orson*, to beguile the poor child's sickness, which ended in death soon, leaving a sad cloud on John.

Of his grammar and other schools, which, as I said, are hardly worth enumerating in comparison, the most important seems to have been a Dr. Burney's at Greenwich; a large day-school and boarding-school, where Anthony and John gave their attendance for a year or two (1818–19) from Blackheath. 'John 'frequently did themes for the boys,' says Anthony, 'and for myself when I was aground.' His progress in all school learning was certain to be rapid, if he even moderately took to it. A lean, tallish, loose-made boy of twelve; strange alacrity, rapidity and joyous eagerness looking out of his eyes, and of all his ways and movements. I have a Picture of him at this stage; a little Portrait, which carries its verification with it. In manhood, too, the chief expression of his eyes and physiognomy was what I might call alacrity, cheerful rapidity. You could see, here looked forth a soul which was winged; which dwelt in hope and action, not in hesitation or fear. Anthony says he was 'an affectionate and gallant kind of boy, adventurous and generous, daring to a singular degree'. Apt enough withal to be 'petulant now and then'; on the whole, 'very self-willed'; doubtless not a little discursive in his thoughts and ways, and 'difficult to manage'.

4. Hester, 21st July, 1818 (three months later], at Blackheath, in her eleventh.
5. Catherine Hester Elizabeth, 16th January, 1821, in Seymour Street.

I rather think Anthony, as the steadier, more substantial boy, was the Mother's favourite; and that John, though the quicker and cleverer, perhaps cost her many anxieties. Among the Papers given me is an old browned half-sheet in stiff school-hand, unpunctuated, occasionally illspelt,—John Sterling's earliest remaining Letter,—which gives record of a crowning escapade of his, the first and the last of its kind; and so may be inserted here. A very headlong adventure on the boy's part; so hasty and so futile, at once audacious and impracticable; emblematic of much that befell in the history of the man!

'*To Mrs. Sterling, Blackheath.*

'21st September, 1818.

'DEAR MAMMA,—I am now at Dover, where I 'arrived this morning about seven o'clock. When 'you thought I was going to church, I went down the 'Kent Road, and walked on till I came to Gravesend, 'which is upwards of twenty miles from Blackheath; 'at about seven o'clock in the evening, without having 'eat anything the whole time. I applied to an in-'keeper (*sic*) there, pretending that I had served a 'haberdasher in London, who left of (*sic*) business, 'and turned me away. He believed me; and got me 'a passage in the coach here, for I said that I had 'an Uncle here, and that my Father and Mother were 'dead;—when I wandered about the quays for some 'time, till I met Captain Keys, whom I asked to give 'me a passage to Boulogne; which he promised to 'do, and took me home to breakfast with him: but 'Mrs. Keys questioned me a good deal; when I not 'being able to make my story good, I was obliged to 'confess to her that I had run away from you. Cap-'tain Keys says that he will keep me at his house 'till you answer my letter.

'J. STERLING.'

Anthony remembers the business well; but can

assign no origin to it,—some penalty, indignity or cross put suddenly on John, which the hasty John considered unbearable. His Mother's inconsolable weeping, and then his own astonishment at such a culprit's being forgiven, are all that remain with Anthony. The steady historical style of the young runaway of twelve, narrating merely, not in the least apologizing, is also noticeable.

This was some six months after his little brother Edward's death; three months after that of Hester, his little sister next in the family series to him: troubled days for the poor Mother in that small household on Blackheath, as there are for mothers in so many households in this world! I have heard that Mrs. Sterling passed much of her time alone, at this period. Her husband's pursuits, with his Wellesleys and the like, often carrying him into Town and detaining him late there, she would sit among her sleeping children, such of them as death had still spared, perhaps thriftily plying her needle, full of mournful affectionate night-thoughts,—apprehensive too, in her tremulous heart, that the head of the house might have fallen among robbers in his way homeward.

CHAPTER IV

UNIVERSITIES: GLASGOW; CAMBRIDGE

At a later stage, John had some instruction from a Dr. Waite at Blackheath; and lastly, the family having now removed into Town, to Seymour Street in the fashionable region there, he 'read for a while with Dr. Trollope, Master of Christ's Hospital'; which ended his school history.

In this his ever-changing course, from Reece at Cowbridge to Trollope in Christ's, which was passed so nomadically, under ferulas of various colour, the boy had, on the whole, snatched successfully a fair

share of what was going. Competent skill in construing Latin, I think also an elementary knowledge of Greek; add ciphering to a small extent, Euclid perhaps in a rather imaginary condition; a swift but not very legible or handsome penmanship, and the copious prompt habit of employing it in all manner of unconscious English prose composition, or even occasionally in verse itself: this, or something like this, he had gained from his grammar schools; this is the most of what they offer to the poor young soul in general, in these indigent times. The express schoolmaster is not equal to much at present,—while the *un*express, for good or for evil, is so busy with a poor little fellow! Other departments of schooling had been infinitely more productive, for our young friend, than the gerundgrinding one. A voracious reader I believe he all along was;—had 'read the whole Edinburgh Review' in these boyish years, and out of the circulating libraries one knows not what cartloads; wading like Ulysses towards his palace 'through infinite dung'. A voracious observer and participator in all things he likewise all along was; and had had his sights and reflections, and sorrows and adventures, from Kaimes Castle onward,—and had gone at least to Dover on his own score. *Puer bonae spei*, as the school-albums say; a boy of whom much may be hoped? Surely, in many senses, yes. A frank veracity is in him, truth and courage, as the basis of all; and of wild gifts and graces there is abundance. I figure him a brilliant, swift, voluble, affectionate and pleasant creature; out of whom, if it were not that symptoms of delicate health already show themselves, great things might be made. Promotions at least, especially in this country and epoch of parliaments and eloquent palavers, are surely very possible for such a one!

Being now turned of sixteen, and the family economics getting yearly more propitious and flourishing, he, as his brother had already been, was sent to Glasgow University, in which city their Mother had

connexions. His brother and he were now all that remained of the young family; much attached to one another in their College years as afterwards. Glasgow however was not properly their College scene: here, except that they had some tuition from Mr. Jacobson, then a senior fellow student, now (1851) the learned editor of St. Basil, and Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford, who continued ever afterwards a valued intimate of John's, I find nothing special recorded of them. The Glasgow curriculum, for John especially, lasted but one year; who, after some farther tutorage from Mr. Jacobson or Dr. Trollope, was appointed for a more ambitious sphere of education.

In the beginning of his nineteenth year, 'in the autumn of 1824', he went to Trinity College, Cambridge. His brother Anthony, who had already been there a year, had just quitted this Establishment, and entered on a military life under good omens; I think, at Dublin under the Lord Lieutenant's patronage, to whose service he was, in some capacity, attached. The two brothers, ever in company hitherto, parted roads at this point; and, except on holiday visits and by frequent correspondence, did not again live together; but they continued in a true fraternal attachment while life lasted, and I believe never had any even temporary estrangement, or on either side a cause for such. The family, as I said, was now, for the last three years, reduced to these two; the rest of the young ones, with their laughter and their sorrows, all gone. The parents otherwise were prosperous in outward circumstances; the Father's position more and more developing itself into affluent security, an agreeable circle of acquaintance, and a certain real influence, though of a peculiar sort, according to his gifts for work in this world.

Sterling's Tutor at Trinity College was Julius Hare, now the distinguished Archdeacon of Lewes;—who soon conceived a great esteem for him, and continued ever afterwards, in looser or closer connexion, his loved

and loving friend. As the Biographical and Editorial work above alluded to abundantly evinces. Mr. Hare celebrates the wonderful and beautiful gifts, the sparkling ingenuity, ready logic, eloquent utterance, and noble generosities and pieties of his pupil;—records in particular how once, on a sudden alarm of fire in some neighbouring College edifice while his lecture was proceeding, all hands rushed out to help; how the undergraduates instantly formed themselves in lines from the fire to the river, and in swift continuance kept passing buckets as was needful, till the enemy was visibly fast yielding,—when Mr. Hare, going along the line, was astonished to find Sterling at the river end of it, standing up to his waist in water, deftly dealing with the buckets as they came and went. You in the river, Sterling; you with your coughs, and dangerous tendencies of health!—'Somebody must be in it', answered Sterling: 'why not I, as well as another?' Sterling's friends may remember many traits of that kind. The swiftest in all things, he was apt to be found at the head of the column, whithersoever the march might be; if towards any brunt of danger, there was he surest to be at the head; and of himself and his peculiar risks or impediments he was negligent at all times, even to an excessive and plainly unreasonable degree.

Mr. Hare justly refuses him the character of an exact scholar, or technical proficient at any time in either of the ancient literatures. But he freely read in Greek and Latin, as in various modern languages; and in all fields, in the classical as well, his lively faculty of recognition and assimilation had given him large booty in proportion to his labour. One cannot under any circumstances conceive of Sterling as a steady dictionary philologue, historian, or archaeologist; nor did he here, nor could he well, attempt that course. At the same time, Greek and the Greeks being here before him, he could not fail to gather somewhat from it, to take some hue and shape from it. Accordingly there is, to a singular extent, especially

in his early writings, a certain tinge of Grecism and Heathen Classicality traceable in him;—Classicality, indeed, which does not satisfy one's sense as real or truly living, but which glitters with a certain genial, if perhaps almost meretricious half-*japannish* splendour,—greatly distinguishable from mere gerund-grinding, and death in longs and shorts. If Classicality mean the practical conception, or attempt to conceive, what human life was in the epoch called classical,—perhaps few or none of Sterling's contemporaries in that Cambridge establishment carried away more of available Classicality than even he.

But here, as in his former schools, his studies and inquiries, diligently prosecuted I believe, were of the most discursive wide-flowing character; not steadily advancing along beaten roads towards College honours, but pulsing out with impetuous irregularity now on this tract, now on that, towards whatever spiritual Delphi might promise to unfold the mystery of this world, and announce to him what was, in our new day, the authentic message of the gods. His speculations, readings, inferences, glances and conclusions were doubtless sufficiently encyclopaedic; his grand tutors the multifarious set of Books he devoured. And perhaps,—as is the singular case in most schools and educational establishments of this unexampled epoch,—it was not the express set of arrangements in this or any extant University that could essentially forward him, but only the implied and silent ones; less in the prescribed 'course of study', which seems to tend nowhither, than,—if you will consider it,—in the generous (not ungenerous) rebellion against said prescribed course, and the voluntary spirit of endeavour and adventure excited thereby, does help lie for a brave youth in such places. Curious to consider. The fagging, the illicit boating, and the things *forbidden* by the schoolmaster,—these, I often notice in my Eton acquaintances, are the things that have done them good; these, and not their inconsiderable or considerable knowledge of the Greek accidence almost

at all! What is Greek accidence, compared to Spartan discipline, if it can be had? That latter is a real and grand attainment. Certainly, if rebellion is unfortunately needful, and you can rebel in a generous manner, several things may be acquired in that operation,—rigorous mutual fidelity, reticence, steadfastness, mild stoicism, and other virtues far transcending your Greek accidence. Nor can the unwisest 'prescribed course of study' be considered quite useless, if it have incited you to try nobly on all sides for a course of your own. A singular condition of Schools and High-schools, which have come down, in their strange old clothes and 'courses of study', from the monkish ages into this highly unmonkish one;—tragical condition, at which the intelligent observer makes deep pause!

One benefit, not to be dissevered from the most obsolete University still frequented by young ingenuous living souls, is that of manifold collision and communication with the said young souls; which, to every one of these coevals, is undoubtedly the most important branch of breeding for him. In this point, as the learned Huber has insisted [1], the two English Universities,—their studies otherwise being granted to be nearly useless, and even ill done of their kind,—far excel all other Universities: so valuable are the rules of human behaviour which from of old have tacitly established themselves there; so manful, with all its sad drawbacks, is the style of English character, 'frank, simple, rugged, and yet courteous,' which has tacitly but imperatively got itself sanctioned and prescribed there. Such, in full sight of Continental and other Universities, is Huber's opinion. Alas, the question of University Reform goes deep at present; deep as the world;—and the real University of these new epochs is yet a great way from us! Another judge in whom I have confidence declares further,

[1] *History of the English Universities.* (Translated from the German.)

That, of these two Universities, Cambridge is decidedly the more catholic (not Roman catholic, but Human catholic) in its tendencies and habitudes; and that in fact, of all the miserable Schools and High-schools in the England of these years, he, if reduced to choose from them, would choose Cambridge as a place of culture for the young idea. So that, in these bad circumstances, Sterling had perhaps rather made a hit than otherwise?

Sterling at Cambridge had undoubtedly a wide and rather genial circle of comrades; and could not fail to be regarded and beloved by many of them. Their life seems to have been an ardently speculating and talking one; by no means excessively restrained within limits; and, in the more adventurous heads like Sterling's, decidedly tending towards the latitudinarian in most things. They had among them a Debating Society called The Union; where on stated evenings was much logic, and other spiritual fencing and ingenuous collision,—probably of a really superior quality in that kind; for not a few of the then disputants have since proved themselves men of parts, and attained distinction in the intellectual walks of life. Frederic Maurice, Richard Trench, John Kemble, Spedding, Venables, Charles Buller, Richard Milnes and others:—I have heard that in speaking and arguing, Sterling was the acknowledged chief in this Union Club; and that 'none even came near him, except the late Charles Buller', whose distinction in this and higher respects was also already notable.

The questions agitated seem occasionally to have touched on the political department, and even on the ecclesiastical. I have heard one trait of Sterling's eloquence, which survived on the wings of grinning rumour, and had evidently borne upon Church Conservatism in some form: 'Have they not',— or perhaps it was, Has she (the Church) not,—'a black 'dragoon in every parish, on good pay and rations, 'horse-meat and man's-meat, to patrol and battle for

' these things ? ' The ' black dragoon ', which naturally at the moment ruffled the general young imagination into stormy laughter, points towards important conclusions in respect to Sterling at this time. I conclude he had, with his usual alacrity and impetuous daring, frankly adopted the anti-superstitious side of things ; and stood scornfully prepared to repel all aggressions or pretensions from the opposite quarter. In short, that he was already, what afterwards there is no doubt about his being, at all points a Radical, as the name or nickname then went. In other words, a young ardent soul looking with hope and joy into a world which was infinitely beautiful to him, though overhung with falsities and foul cobwebs as world never was before ; overloaded, overclouded, to the zenith and the nadir of it, by incredible uncredited traditions, solemnly sordid hypocrisies, and beggarly deliriums old and new ; which latter class of objects it was clearly the part of every noble heart to expend all its lightnings and energies in burning up without delay, and sweeping into their native Chaos out of such a Cosmos as this. Which process, it did not then seem to him could be very difficult ; or attended with much other than heroic joy, and enthusiasm of victory or of battle, to the gallant operator, in his part of it. This was, with modifications such as might be, the humour and creed of College Radicalism five-and-twenty years ago. Rather horrible at that time ; seen to be not so horrible now, at least to have grown very universal, and to need no concealment now. The natural humour and attitude, we may well regret to say,—and honourable not dishonourable, for a brave young soul such as Sterling's, in those years in those localities !

I do not find that Sterling had, at that stage, adopted the then prevalent Utilitarian theory of human things. But neither, apparently, had he rejected it ; still less did he yet at all denounce it with the damnatory vehemence we were used to in him at a later period. Probably he, so much occupied with the negative side

of things, had not yet thought seriously of any positive basis for his world; or asked himself, too earnestly, What then *is* the noble rule of living for a man? In this world so eclipsed and scandalously overhung with fable and hypocrisy, what *is* the eternal fact, on which a man may front the Destinies and the Immensities? The day for such questions, sure enough to come in his case, was still but coming. Sufficient for this day be the work thereof; that of blasting into merited annihilation the innumerable and immeasurable recognized deliriums, and extirpating or coercing to the due pitch those legions of 'black dragoons', of all varieties and purposes, who patrol, with horse-meat and man's-meat, this afflicted earth, so hugely to the detriment of it.

Sterling, it appears, after above a year of Trinity College, followed his friend Maurice into Trinity Hall, with the intention of taking a degree in Law; which intention, like many others with him, came to nothing; and in 1827 he left Trinity Hall and Cambridge altogether; here ending, after two years, his brief University life.

CHAPTER V

A PROFESSION

HERE then is a young soul, brought to the years of legal majority, furnished from his training-schools with such and such shining capabilities, and ushered on the scene of things, to inquire practically, What he will do there? Piety is in the man, noble human valour, bright intelligence, ardent proud veracity; light and fire, in none of their many senses, wanting for him, but abundantly bestowed: a kingly kind of man;—whose 'kingdom', however, in this bewildered place and epoch of the world will probably be difficult to find and conquer!

For, alas, the world, as we said, already stands convicted to this young soul of being an untrue, unblessed world; its high dignitaries many of them phantasms and players'-masks; its worthships and worships unworshipful: from Dan to Beersheba, a mad world, my masters. And surely we may say, and none will now gainsay, this his idea of the world at that epoch was nearer to the fact than at most other epochs it has been. Truly, in all times and places, the young ardent soul that enters on this world with heroic purpose, with veracious insight, and the yet unclouded 'inspiration of the Almighty' which has given us our intelligence, will find this world a very mad one: why else is *he*, with his little outfit of heroisms and inspirations, come hither into it, except to make it diligently a little saner? Of him there would have been no need, had it been quite sane. This is true; this will, in all centuries and countries, be true.

And yet perhaps of no time or country, for the last two thousand years, was it *so* true as here in this waste-weltering epoch of Sterling's and ours. A world all rocking and plunging, like that old Roman one when the measure of its iniquities was full; the abysses, and subterranean and supernal deluges, plainly broken loose; in the wild dim-lighted chaos all stars of Heaven gone out. No star of Heaven visible, hardly now to any man; the pestiferous fogs, and foul exhalations grown continual, have, except on the highest mountain-tops, blotted out all stars: will-o'-wisps, of various course and colour, take the place of stars. Over the wild-surging chaos, in the leaden air, are only sudden glares of revolutionary lightning; then mere darkness, with philanthropistic phosphorescences, empty meteoric lights; here and there an ecclesiastical luminary still hovering, hanging on to its old quaking fixtures, pretending still to be a Moon or Sun,—though visibly it is but a Chinese Lantern made of *paper* mainly, with candle-end foully dying in the heart of it. Surely as mad a world as you could wish!

If you want to make sudden fortunes in it, and achieve the temporary hallelujah of flunkeys for yourself, renouncing the perennial esteem of wise men; if you can believe that the chief end of man is to collect about him a bigger heap of gold than ever before, in a shorter time than ever before, you will find it a most handy and everyway furthersome, blessed and felicitous world. But for any other human aim, I think you will find it not furthersome. If you in any way ask practically, How a noble life is to be led in it? you will be luckier than Sterling or I if you get any credible answer, or find any made road whatever. Alas, it is even so. Your heart's question, if it be of that sort, most things and persons will answer with a 'Nonsense! Noble life is in Drury Lane, and wears yellow boots. You fool, compose yourself to your pudding!'—Surely, in these times, if ever in any, the young heroic soul entering on life, so opulent, full of sunny hope, of noble valour and divine intention, is tragical as well as beautiful to us.

Of the three learned Professions none offered any likelihood for Sterling. From the Church his notions of the 'black dragoon', had there been no other obstacle, were sufficient to exclude him. Law he had just renounced, his own Radical philosophies disheartening him, in face of the ponderous impediments, continual uphill struggles and formidable toils inherent in such a pursuit: with Medicine he had never been in any contiguity, that he should dream of it as a course for him. Clearly enough the professions were unsuitable; they to him, he to them. Professions, built so largely on speciosity instead of performance; clogged, in this bad epoch, and defaced under such suspicions of fatal imposture, were hateful not lovable to the young radical soul, scornful of gross profit, and intent on ideals and human noblenesses. Again, the professions, were they never so perfect and veracious, will require slow steady pulling, to which this individual young radical, with his swift far-darting

brilliancies, and nomadic desultory ways, is of all men the most averse and unfitted. No profession could, in any case, have well gained the early love of Sterling. And perhaps withal the most tragic element of his life is even this, that there now was none to which he could fitly, by those wiser than himself, have been bound and constrained, that he might learn to love it. So swift, light-limbed and fiery an Arab courser ought, for all manner of reasons, to have been trained to saddle and harness. Roaming at full gallop over the heaths,—especially when your heath was London, and English and European life, in the nineteenth century,—he suffered much, and did comparatively little. I have known few creatures whom it was more wasteful to send forth with the bridle thrown up, and to set to steeple-hunting instead of running on highways! But it is the lot of many such, in this dislocated time,—Heaven mend it! In a better time there will be other 'professions' than those three extremely cramp, confused and indeed almost obsolete ones: professions, if possible, that are true, and do *not* require you at the threshold to constitute yourself an impostor. Human association,—which will mean discipline, vigorous wise subordination and co-ordination, —is so unspeakably important. Professions, 'regimented human pursuits', how many of honourable and manful might be possible for men; and which should *not*, in their results to society, need to stumble along, in such an unwieldy futile manner, with legs swollen into such enormous elephantiasis and no *go* at all in them! Men will one day think of the force they squander in every generation, and the fatal damage they encounter, by this neglect.

The career likeliest for Sterling, in his and the world's circumstances, would have been what is called public life: some secretarial, diplomatic or other official training, to issue if possible in Parliament as the true field for him. And here, beyond question, had the gross material conditions been allowed, his spiritual

capabilities were first-rate. In any arena where eloquence and argument was the point, this man was calculated to have borne the bell from all competitors. In lucid ingenious talk and logic, in all manner of brilliant utterance and tongue-fence, I have hardly known his fellow. So ready lay his store of knowledge round him, so perfect was his ready utterance of the same,—in coruscating wit, in jocund drollery, in compact articulated clearness or high poignant emphasis, as the case required,—he was a match for any man in argument before a crowd of men. One of the most supple-wristed, dexterous, graceful and successful fencers in that kind. A man, as Mr. Hare has said, 'able to argue with four or five at once'; could do the parrying all round, in a succession swift as light, and plant his hits wherever a chance offered. In Parliament, such a soul put into a body of the due toughness might have carried it far. If ours is to be called, as I hear some call it, the Talking Era, Sterling of all men had the talent to excel in it.

Probably it was with some vague view towards chances in this direction that Sterling's first engagement was entered upon; a brief connexion as Secretary to some Club or Association into which certain public men, of the reforming sort, Mr. Crawford (the Oriental Diplomatist and Writer), Mr. Kirkman Finlay (then Member for Glasgow), and other political notabilities had now formed themselves,—with what specific objects I do not know, nor with what result if any. I have heard vaguely, it was 'to open the trade to India'. Of course they intended to stir up the public mind into co-operation, whatever their goal or object was: Mr. Crawford, an intimate in the Sterling household, recognized the fine literary gift of John; and might think it a lucky hit that he had caught such a Secretary for three hundred pounds a year. That was the salary agreed upon; and for some months actually worked for and paid; Sterling becoming for the time an intimate and almost an inmate in Mr. Crawford's circle, doubtless not without results to

himself beyond the secretarial work and pounds sterling: so much is certain. But neither the Secretaryship nor the Association itself had any continuance; nor can I now learn accurately more of it than what is here stated;—in which vague state it must vanish from Sterling's history again, as it in great measure did from his life. From himself in after years I never heard mention of it; nor were his pursuits connected afterwards with those of Mr. Crawford, though the mutual goodwill continued unbroken.

In fact, however splendid and indubitable Sterling's qualifications for a parliamentary life, there was that in him withal which flatly put a negative on any such project. He had not the slow steady-pulling diligence which is indispensable in that, as in all important pursuits and strenuous human competitions whatsoever. In every sense, his momentum depended on velocity of stroke, rather than on weight of metal: 'beautifullest sheet-lightning,' as I often said, 'not to be condensed into thunderbolts.' Add to this,—what indeed is perhaps but the same phenomenon in another form,—his bodily frame was thin, excitable, already manifesting pulmonary symptoms; a body which the tear and wear of Parliament would infallibly, in few months, have wrecked and ended. By this path there was clearly no mounting. The far-darting, restlessly coruscating soul, equipt beyond all others to shine in the Talking Era, and lead National Palavers with their *spolia opima* captive, is imprisoned in a fragile hectic body which quite forbids the adventure. '*Es ist dafür gesorgt*,' says Goethe, 'Provision has been made that the trees do not grow into the sky';—means are always there to stop them short of the sky.

CHAPTER VI

LITERATURE: THE ATHENAEUM

Of all forms of public life, in the Talking Era, it was clear that only one completely suited Sterling,—the anarchic, nomadic, entirely aerial and unconditional one, called Literature. To this all his tendencies, and fine gifts positive and negative, were evidently pointing; and here, after such brief attempting or thoughts to attempt at other posts, he already in this same year arrives. As many do, and ever more must do, in these our years and times. This is the chaotic haven of so many frustrate activities; where all manner of good gifts go up in far-seen smoke or conflagration; and whole fleets, that might have been war-fleets to conquer kingdoms, are *consumed* (too truly, often), amid 'fame' enough, and the admiring shouts of the vulgar, which is always fond to see fire going on. The true Canaan and Mount Zion of a Talking Era must ever be Literature: the extraneous, miscellaneous, self-elected, indescribable *Parliamentum*, or Talking Apparatus, which talks by books and printed papers.

A literary Newspaper called *The Athenaeum*, the same which still subsists, had been founded in those years by Mr. Buckingham; James Silk Buckingham, who has since continued notable under various figures. Mr. Buckingham's *Athenaeum* had not as yet got into a flourishing condition; and he was willing to sell the copyright of it for a consideration. Perhaps Sterling and old Cambridge friends of his had been already writing for it. At all events, Sterling, who had already privately begun writing a Novel, and was clearly looking towards Literature, perceived that his gifted Cambridge friend, Frederic Maurice, was now also at large in a somewhat similar situation; and that here

was an opening for both of them, and for other gifted friends. The copyright was purchased for I know not what sum, nor with whose money, but guess it may have been Sterling's, and no great sum;—and so, under free auspices, themselves their own captains, Maurice and he spread sail for this new voyage of adventure into all the world. It was about the end of 1828 that readers of periodical literature, and quidnuncs in those departments, began to report the appearance, in a Paper called the *Athenaeum*, of writings showing a superior brilliancy, and height of aim; one or perhaps two slight specimens of which came into my own hands, in my remote corner, about that time, and were duly recognized by me, while the authors were still far off and hidden behind deep veils.

Some of Sterling's best Papers from the *Athenaeum* have been published by Archdeacon Hare: first fruits by a young man of twenty-two; crude, imperfect, yet singularly beautiful and attractive; which will still testify what high literary promise lay in him. The ruddiest glow of young enthusiasm, of noble incipient spiritual manhood reigns over them; once more a divine Universe unveiling itself in gloom and splendour, in auroral fire-light and many-tinted shadow, full of hope and full of awe, to a young melodious pious heart just arrived upon it. Often enough the delineation has a certain flowing completeness, not to be expected from so young an artist; here and there is a decided felicity of insight; everywhere the point of view adopted is a high and noble one, and the result worked out a result to be sympathized with, and accepted so far as it will go. Good reading still, those Papers, for the less furnished mind,—thrice-excellent reading compared with what is usually going. For the rest, a grand melancholy is the prevailing impression they leave;—partly as if, while the surface was so blooming and opulent, the heart of them was still vacant, sad and cold. Here is a beautiful mirage, in the dry wilderness; but you cannot quench your thirst there! The writer's heart is indeed still too

vacant, except of beautiful shadows and reflexes and resonances; and is far from joyful, though it wears commonly a smile.

In some of the Greek delineations (*The Lycian Painter*, for example), we have already noticed a strange opulence of splendour, characterizable as half-legitimate, half-meretricious,—a splendour hovering between the raffaelesque and the jappannish. What other things Sterling wrote there, I never knew; nor would he in any mood, in those later days, have told you, had you asked. This period of his life he always rather accounted, as the Arabs do the idolatrous times before Mahomet's advent, the 'period of darkness'.

CHAPTER VII

REGENT STREET

On the commercial side, the *Athenaeum* still lacked success; nor was like to find it under the highly uncommercial management it had now got into. This, by and by, began to be a serious consideration. For money is the sinews of Periodical Literature almost as much as of war itself; without money, and under a constant drain of loss, Periodical Literature is one of the things that cannot be carried on. In no long time Sterling began to be practically sensible of this truth; and that an unpleasant resolution in accordance with it would be necessary. By him also, after a while, the *Athenaeum* was transferred to other hands, better fitted in that respect; and under these it did take vigorous root, and still bears fruit according to its kind.

For the present, it brought him into the thick of London Literature, especially of young London Literature and speculation; in which turbid exciting element he swam and revelled, nothing loath, for certain months

longer,—a period short of two years in all. He had lodgings in Regent Street: his Father's house, now a flourishing and stirring establishment, in South Place, Knightsbridge, where, under the warmth of increasing revenue and success, miscellaneous cheerful socialities and abundant speculations, chiefly political (and not John's kind, but that of the *Times* Newspaper and the Clubs), were rife, he could visit daily, and yet be master of his own studies and pursuits. Maurice, Trench, John Mill, Charles Buller: these, and some few others, among a wide circle of a transitory phantasmal character, whom he speedily forgot and cared not to remember, were much about him; with these he in all ways employed and disported himself: a first favourite with them all.

No pleasanter companion, I suppose, had any of them. So frank, open, guileless, fearless, a brother to all worthy souls whatsoever. Come when you might, here is he open-hearted, rich in cheerful fancies, in grave logic, in all kinds of bright activity. If perceptibly or imperceptibly there is a touch of ostentation in him, blame it not; it is so innocent, so good and childlike. He is still fonder of jingling publicly, and spreading on the table, your big purse of opulences than his own. Abrupt too he is, cares little for bigwigs and garnitures; perhaps laughs more than the real fun he has would order; but of arrogance there is no vestige, of insincerity or of ill-nature none. These must have been pleasant evenings in Regent Street, when the circle chanced to be well adjusted there. At other times, Philistines would enter, what we call bores, dullards, Children of Darkness; and then,—except in a hunt of dullards, and a *bore-baiting*, which might be permissible,—the evening was dark. Sterling, of course, had innumerable cares withal; and was toiling like a slave; his very recreations almost a kind of work. An enormous activity was in the man;—sufficient, in a body that could have held it without breaking, to have gone far, even under the unstable guidance it was like to have!

Thus, too, an extensive, very variegated circle of connexions was forming round him. Besides his *Athenaeum* work, and evenings in Regent Street and elsewhere, he makes visits to country houses, the Bullers' and others; converses with established gentlemen, with honourable women not a few; is gay and welcome with the young of his own age; knows also religious, witty and other distinguished ladies, and is admiringly known by them. On the whole he is already locomotive; visits hither and thither in a very rapid flying manner. Thus I find he had made one flying visit to the Cumberland Lake-region in 1828, and got sight of Wordsworth; and in the same year another flying one to Paris, and seen with no undue enthusiasm the Saint-Simonian Portent just beginning to preach for itself, and France in general simmering under a scum of impieties, levities, Saint-Simonisms, and frothy fantasticalities of all kinds, towards the boiling-over which soon made the Three Days of July famous. But by far the most important foreign home he visited was that of Coleridge on the Hill of Highgate,—if it were not rather a foreign shrine and Dodona-Oracle, as he then reckoned,—to which (onwards from 1828, as would appear) he was already an assiduous pilgrim. Concerning whom, and Sterling's all-important connexion with him, there will be much to say anon.

Here, from this period, is a Letter of Sterling's, which the glimpses it affords of bright scenes and figures now sunk, so many of them, sorrowfully to the realm of shadows, will render interesting to some of my readers. To me on the mere Letter, not on its contents alone, there is accidentally a kind of fateful stamp. A few months after Charles Buller's death, while his loss was mourned by many hearts, and to his poor Mother all light except what hung upon his memory had gone out in the world, a certain delicate and friendly hand, hoping to give the poor bereaved lady a good moment, sought out this Letter of Sterling's, one morning, and called, with intent to read it

to her :—alas, the poor lady had herself fallen suddenly into the languors of death, help of another grander sort now close at hand ; and to her this Letter was never read !—

On 'Fanny Kemble', it appears, there is an Essay by Sterling in the *Athenaeum* of this year : '16th December 1829'. Very laudatory, I conclude. He much admired her genius, nay was thought at one time to be vaguely on the edge of still more chivalrous feelings. As the Letter itself may perhaps indicate.

'*To Anthony Sterling, Esq., 24th Regiment, Dublin.*

'Knightsbridge, 10th Nov. 1829.

'My dear Anthony,—Here in the Capital of 'England and of Europe, there is less, so far as I 'hear, of movement and variety than in your pro- 'vincial Dublin, or among the Wicklow Mountains. 'We have the old prospect of bricks and smoke, the 'old crowd of busy stupid faces, the old occupations, 'the old sleepy amusements ; and the latest news that 'reaches us daily has an air of tiresome, doting an- 'tiquity. The world has nothing for it but to exclaim 'with Faust, "Give me my youth again". And as 'for me, my month of Cornish amusement is over ; 'and I must tie myself to my old employments. I 'have not much to tell you about these ; but perhaps 'you may like to hear of my expedition to the West.

'I wrote to Polvellan (Mr. Buller's) to announce 'the day on which I intended to be there, so shortly 'before setting out, that there was no time to receive 'an answer ; and when I reached Devonport, which 'is fifteen or sixteen miles from my place of destina- 'tion, I found a letter from Mrs. Buller, saying that 'she was coming in two days to a Ball at Plymouth, 'and if I chose to stay in the meanwhile and look 'about me, she would take me back with her. She 'added an introduction to a relation of her husband's, 'a certain Captain Buller of the Rifles, who was with 'the Depôt there,—a pleasant person, who I believe

'had been acquainted with Charlotte [1], or at least had 'seen her. Under his superintendence '— * * *

'On leaving Devonport with Mrs. Buller, I went 'some of the way by water; up the harbour and 'river; and the prospects are certainly very beauti- 'ful; to say nothing of the large ships, which I admire 'almost as much as you, though without knowing so 'much about them. There is a great deal of fine 'scenery all along the road to Looe; and the House 'itself, a very unpretending Gothic cottage, stands 'beautifully among trees, hills and water, with the 'sea at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

'And here, among pleasant, good-natured, well- 'informed, and clever people, I spent an idle month. 'I dined at one or two Corporation dinners; spent 'a few days at the old Mansion of Mr. Buller of 'Morval, the patron of West Looe; and during the 'rest of the time, read, wrote, played chess, lounged, 'and ate red mullet (he who has not done this has 'not begun to live); talked of cookery to the philo- 'sophers, and of metaphysics to Mrs. Buller; and 'altogether cultivated indolence, and developed the 'faculty of nonsense with considerable pleasure and 'unexampled success. Charles Buller you know: he 'has just come to town, but I have not yet seen him. 'Arthur, his younger brother, I take to be one of the 'handsomest men in England; and he too has con- 'siderable talent. Mr. Buller the father is rather a 'clever man of sense, and particularly good-natured 'and gentlemanly; and his wife, who was a renowned 'beauty and queen of Calcutta, has still many striking 'and delicate traces of what she was. Her conversa- 'tion is more brilliant and pleasant than that of any- 'one I know; and, at all events, I am bound to 'admire her for the kindness with which she patronizes 'me. I hope that, some day or other, you may be 'acquainted with her.

[1] Mrs. Anthony Sterling, very lately Miss Charlotte Baird.

'I believe I have seen no one in London about
'whom you would care to hear,—unless the fame of
'Fanny Kemble has passed the Channel, and aston-
'ished the Irish Barbarians in the midst of their
'bloody-minded politics. Young Kemble, whom you
'have seen, is in Germany: but I have the happiness
'of being also acquainted with his sister, the divine
'Fanny; and I have seen her twice on the stage,
'and three or four times in private, since my return
'from Cornwall. I had seen some beautiful verses of
'hers, long before she was an actress; and her con-
'versation is full of spirit and talent. She never was
'taught to act at all; and though there are many
'faults in her performance of Juliet, there is more
'power than in any female playing I ever saw, except
'Pasta's Medea. She is not handsome, rather short,
'and by no means delicately formed; but her face
'is marked, and the eyes are brilliant, dark, and full
'of character. She has far more ability than she ever
'can display on the stage; but I have no doubt that,
'by practice and self-culture, she will be a far finer
'actress at least than anyone since Mrs. Siddons.
'I was at Charles Kemble's a few evenings ago, when
'a drawing of Miss Kemble, by Sir Thomas Lawrence,
'was brought in; and I have no doubt that you will
'shortly see, even in Dublin, an engraving of her from
'it, very unlike the caricatures that have hitherto
'appeared. I hate the stage; and but for her, should
'very likely never have gone to a theatre again. Even
'as it is, the annoyance is much more than the pleasure;
'but I suppose I must go to see her in every character
'in which she acts. If Charlotte cares for plays, let
'me know, and I will write in more detail about this
'new Melpomene. I fear there are very few subjects on
'which I can say anything that will in the least interest
'her.—Ever affectionately yours,

'J. Sterling.'

Sterling and his circle, as their ardent speculation and activity fermented along, were in all things clear

for progress, liberalism; their politics, and view of the Universe, decisively of the Radical sort. As indeed that of England then was, more than ever; the crust of old hidebound Toryism being now openly cracking towards some incurable disruption, which accordingly ensued as the Reform Bill before long. The Reform Bill already hung in the wind. Old hidebound Toryism, long recognized by all the world, and now at last obliged to recognize its very self, for an overgrown Imposture, supporting itself not by human reason, but by flunkey blustering and brazen lying, superadded to mere brute force, could be no creed for young Sterling and his friends. In all things he and they were liberals, and, as was natural at this stage, democrats; contemplating root-and-branch innovation by aid of the hustings and ballot-box. Hustings and ballot-box had speedily to vanish out of Sterling's thoughts; but the character of root-and-branch innovator, essentially of 'Radical Reformer', was indelible with him, and under all forms could be traced as his character through life.

For the present, his and those young people's aim was: By democracy, or what means there are, be all impostures put down. Speedy end to Superstition,—a gentle one if you can contrive it, but an end. What can it profit any mortal to adopt locutions and imaginations which do *not* correspond to fact; which no sane mortal can deliberately adopt in his soul as true; which the most orthodox of mortals can only, and this after infinite essentially *impious* effort to put out the eyes of his mind, persuade himself to 'believe that he believes'? Away with it; in the name of God, come out of it, all true men!

Piety of heart, a certain reality of religious faith, was always Sterling's, the gift of nature to him which he would not and could not throw away; but I find at this time his religion is as good as altogether Ethnic, Greekish, what Goethe calls the Heathen form of religion. The Church, with her articles, is without relation to him. And along with obsolete spiritualisms, he sees all manner of obsolete thrones and big-wigged

temporalities; and for them also can prophesy, and wish, only a speedy doom. Doom inevitable, registered in Heaven's Chancery from the beginning of days, doom unalterable as the pillars of the world; the gods are angry, and all nature groans, till this doom of eternal justice be fulfilled.

With gay audacity, with enthusiasm tempered by mockery, as is the manner of young gifted men, this faith, grounded for the present on democracy and hustings operations, and giving to all life the aspect of a chivalrous battlefield, or almost of a gay though perilous tournament, and bout of 'A hundred knights against all comers',—was maintained by Sterling and his friends. And in fine, after whatever loud remonstrances, and solemn considerations, and such shaking of our wigs as is undoubtedly natural in the case, let us be just to it and him. We shall have to admit, nay it will behove us to see and practically know, for ourselves and him and others, that the essence of this creed in times like ours, was right and not wrong. That, however the ground and form of it might change, essentially it was the monition of his natal genius to this as it is to every brave man; the behest of all his clear insight into this Universe, the message of Heaven through him, which he could not suppress, but was inspired and compelled to utter in this world by such methods as he had. There for him lay the first commandment; *this* is what it would have been the unforgivable sin to swerve from and desert: the treason of treasons for him, it were there; compared with which all other sins are venial!

The message did not cease at all, as we shall see; the message was ardently, if fitfully, continued to the end: but the methods, the tone and dialect and all outer conditions of uttering it, underwent most important modifications!

CHAPTER VIII

COLERIDGE

COLERIDGE sat on the brow of Highgate Hill, in those years, looking down on London and its smoke-tumult, like a sage escaped from the inanity of life's battle; attracting towards him the thoughts of innumerable brave souls still engaged there. His express contributions to poetry, philosophy, or any specific province of human literature or enlightenment, had been small and sadly intermittent; but he had, especially among young inquiring men, a higher than literary, a kind of prophetic or magician character. He was thought to hold, he alone in England, the key of German and other Transcendentalisms; knew the sublime secret of believing by 'the reason' what 'the understanding' had been obliged to fling out as incredible; and could still, after Hume and Voltaire had done their best and worst with him, profess himself an orthodox Christian, and say and print to the Church of England, with its singular old rubrics and surplices at Allhallowtide, *Esto perpetua*. A sublime man; who, alone in those dark days had saved his crown of spiritual manhood; escaping from the black materialisms, and revolutionary deluges, with 'God, Freedom, Immortality' still his: a king of men. The practical intellects of the world did not much heed him, or carelessly reckoned him a metaphysical dreamer: but to the rising spirits of the young generation he had this dusky sublime character; and sat there as a kind of *Magus*, girt in mystery and enigma; his Dodona oak-grove (Mr. Gilman's house at Highgate) whispering strange things, uncertain whether oracles or jargon.

The Gilmans did not encourage much company, or excitation of any sort, round their sage; nevertheless access to him, if a youth did reverently wish it, was not difficult. He would stroll about the pleasant garden

with you, sit in the pleasant rooms of the place,—perhaps take you to his own peculiar room, high up, with a rearward view, which was the chief view of all. A really charming outlook, in fine weather. Close at hand, wide sweep of flowery leafy gardens, their few houses mostly hidden, the very chimney-pots veiled under blossomy umbrage, flowed gloriously down hill; gloriously issuing in wide-tufted undulating plain-country, rich in all charms of field and town. Waving blooming country of the brightest green; dotted all over with handsome villas, handsome groves; crossed by roads and human traffic, here inaudible or heard only as a musical hum: and behind all swam, under olive-tinted haze, the illimitable limitary ocean of London, with its domes and steeples definite in the sun, big Paul's and the many memories attached to it hanging high over all. Nowhere, of its kind, could you see a grander prospect on a bright summer day, with the set of the air going southward,—southward, and so draping with the city-smoke not *you* but the city. Here for hours would Coleridge talk, concerning all conceivable things; and liked nothing better than to have an intelligent, or failing that, even a silent and patient human listener. He distinguished himself to all that ever heard him as at least the most surprising talker extant in this world,—and to some small minority, by no means to all, as the most excellent.

The good man, he was now getting old, towards sixty perhaps; and gave you the idea of a life that had been full of sufferings; a life heavy-laden, half-vanquished, still swimming painfully in seas of manifold physical and other bewilderment. Brow and head were round, and of massive weight, but the face was flabby and irresolute. The deep eyes, of a light hazel, were as full of sorrow as of inspiration; confused pain looked mildly from them, as in a kind of mild astonishment. The whole figure and air, good and amiable otherwise, might be called flabby and irresolute; expressive of weakness under possibility of strength. He hung loosely on his limbs, with knees bent, and stooping attitude;

in walking, he rather shuffled than decisively stept; and a lady once remarked, he never could fix which side of the garden-walk would suit him best, but continually shifted, in corkscrew fashion, and kept trying both. A heavy-laden, high-aspiring and surely much-suffering man. His voice, naturally soft and good, had contracted itself into a plaintive snuffle and singsong; he spoke as if preaching,—you would have said, preaching earnestly and also hopelessly the weightiest things. I still recollect his 'object' and 'subject', terms of continual recurrence in the Kantean province; and how he sung and snuffled them into 'om-m-mject' and 'sum-m-mject', with a kind of solemn shake or quaver, as he rolled along. No talk, in his century or in any other, could be more surprising.

Sterling, who assiduously attended him, with profound reverence, and was often with him by himself, for a good many months, gives a record of their first colloquy[1]. Their colloquies were numerous, and he had taken note of many; but they are all gone to the fire, except this first, which Mr. Hare has printed,—unluckily without date. It contains a number of ingenious, true and half-true observations, and is of course a faithful epitome of the things said; but it gives small idea of Coleridge's way of talking;—this one feature is perhaps the most recognizable, 'Our 'interview lasted for three hours, during which he 'talked two hours and three quarters.' Nothing could be more copious than his talk; and furthermore it was always, virtually or literally, of the nature of a monologue; suffering no interruption, however reverent; hastily putting aside all foreign additions, annotations, or most ingenuous desires for elucidation, as well-meant superfluities which would never do. Besides, it was talk not flowing anywhither like a river, but spreading everywhither in inextricable currents and regurgitations like a lake or sea; terribly deficient in definite goal or aim, nay often in logical intelligibility; *what* you

[1] Biography by Hare, pp. xvi-xxvi.

were to believe or do, on any earthly or heavenly thing, obstinately refusing to appear from it. So that, most times, you felt logically lost; swamped near to drowning in this tide of ingenious vocables, spreading out boundless as if to submerge the world.

To sit as a passive bucket and be pumped into, whether you consent or not, can in the long-run be exhilarating to no creature; how eloquent soever the flood of utterance that is descending. But if it be withal a confused unintelligible flood of utterance, threatening to submerge all known landmarks of thought and drown the world and you!—I have heard Coleridge talk, with eager musical energy, two stricken hours, his face radiant and moist, and communicate no meaning whatsoever to any individual of his hearers,—certain of whom, I for one, still kept eagerly listening in hope; the most had long before given up, and formed (if the room were large enough) secondary humming groups of their own. He began anywhere: you put some question to him, made some suggestive observation: instead of answering this, or decidedly setting out towards answer of it, he would accumulate formidable apparatus, logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers and other precautionary and vehiculatory gear, for setting out; perhaps did at last get under way,—but was swiftly solicited, turned aside by the glance of some radiant new game on this hand or that, into new courses; and ever into new; and before long into all the Universe, where it was uncertain what game you would catch, or whether any.

His talk, alas, was distinguished, like himself, by irresolution: it disliked to be troubled with conditions, abstinences, definite fulfilments;—loved to wander at its own sweet will, and make its auditor and his claims and humble wishes a mere passive bucket for itself! He had knowledge about many things and topics, much curious reading; but generally all topics led him, after a pass or two, into the high seas of theosophic philosophy, the hazy infinitude of Kantean transcendentalism, with its 'sum-m-mjects' and 'om-m-mjects'.

Sad enough; for with such indolent impatience of the claims and ignorances of others, he had not the least talent for explaining this or anything unknown to them; and you swam and fluttered in the mistiest wide unintelligible deluge of things, for most part in a rather profitless uncomfortable manner.

Glorious islets, too, I have seen rise out of the haze; but they were few, and soon swallowed in the general element again. Balmy sunny islets, islets of the blest and the intelligible:—on which occasions those secondary humming groups would all cease humming, and hang breathless upon the eloquent words; till once your islet got wrapt in the mist again, and they could recommence humming. Eloquent artistically expressive words you always had; piercing radiances of a most subtle insight came at intervals; tones of noble pious sympathy, recognizable as pious though strangely coloured, were never wanting long: but in general you could not call this aimless, cloudcapt, cloudbased, lawlessly meandering human discourse of reason by the name of 'excellent talk', but only of 'surprising'; and were reminded bitterly of Hazlitt's account of it: 'Excellent talker, very,—if you let him start from no premises and come to no conclusion.' Coleridge was not without what talkers call wit, and there were touches of prickly sarcasm in him, contemptuous enough of the world and its idols and popular dignitaries; he had traits even of poetic humour: but in general he seemed deficient in laughter; or indeed in sympathy for concrete human things either on the sunny or on the stormy side. One right peal of concrete laughter at some convicted flesh-and-blood absurdity, one burst of noble indignation at some injustice or depravity, rubbing elbows with us on this solid Earth, how strange would it have been in that Kantean haze-world, and how infinitely cheering amid its vacant air-castles and dim-melting ghosts and shadows! None such ever came. His life had been an abstract thinking and dreaming, idealistic, passed amid the ghosts of defunct bodies and of unborn ones. The moaning singsong of

that theosophico-metaphysical monotony left on you, at last, a very dreary feeling.

In close colloquy, flowing within narrower banks, I suppose he was more definite and apprehensible; Sterling in aftertimes did not complain of his unintelligibility, or imputed it only to the abstruse high nature of the topics handled. Let us hope so, let us try to believe so! There is no doubt but Coleridge could speak plain words on things plain: his observations and responses on the trivial matters that occurred were as simple as the commonest man's, or were even distinguished by superior simplicity as well as pertinency. 'Ah, your tea is too cold, Mr. Coleridge!' mourned the good Mrs. Gilman once, in her kind, reverential and yet protective manner, handing him a very tolerable though belated cup.—'It 's better than I deserve!' snuffled he, in a low hoarse murmur, partly courteous, chiefly pious, the tone of which still abides with me: 'It 's better than I deserve!'

But indeed, to the young ardent mind, instinct with pious nobleness, yet driven to the grim deserts of Radicalism for a faith, his speculations had a charm much more than literary, a charm almost religious and prophetic. The constant gist of his discourse was lamentation over the sunk condition of the world; which he recognized to be given up to Atheism and Materialism, full of mere sordid misbeliefs, mispursuits and misresults. All Science had become mechanical; the science not of men, but of a kind of human beavers. Churches themselves had died away into a godless mechanical condition; and stood there as mere Cases of Articles, mere Forms of Churches; like the dried carcasses of once swift camels, which you find left withering in the thirst of the universal desert,—ghastly portents for the present, beneficent ships of the desert no more. Men's souls were blinded, hebetated; sunk under the influence of Atheism and Materialism, and Hume and Voltaire: the world for the present was as an extinct world, deserted of God, and incapable of welldoing till it changed its heart and spirit. This,

expressed I think with less of indignation and with more of long-drawn querulousness, was always recognizable as the ground-tone :—in which truly a pious young heart, driven into Radicalism and the opposition party, could not but recognize a too sorrowful truth ; and ask of the Oracle, with all earnestness, What remedy, then ?

The remedy, though Coleridge himself professed to see it as in sunbeams, could not, except by processes unspeakably difficult, be described to you at all. On the whole, those dead Churches, this dead English Church especially, must be brought to life again. Why not ? It was not dead ; the soul of it, in this parched-up body, was tragically asleep only. Atheistic Philosophy was true on its side, and Hume and Voltaire could on their own ground speak irrefragably for themselves against any Church : but lift the Church and them into a higher sphere of argument, *they* died into inanition, the Church revivified itself into pristine florid vigour,—became once more a living ship of the desert, and invincibly bore you over stock and stone. But how, but how ! By attending to the ' reason ' of man, said Coleridge, and duly chaining up the ' understanding ' of man: the *Vernunft* (Reason) and *Verstand* (Understanding) of the Germans, it all turned upon these, if you could well understand them,—which you couldn't. For the rest, Mr. Coleridge had on the anvil various Books, especially was about to write one grand Book *On the Logos*, which would help to bridge the chasm for us. So much appeared, however : Churches, though proved false (as you had imagined), were still true (as you were to imagine) : here was an Artist who could burn you up an old Church, root and branch ; and then as the Alchymists professed to do with organic substances in general, distil you an ' Astral Spirit ' from the ashes, which was the very image of the old burnt article, its airdrawn counterpart,—this you still had, or might get, and draw uses from, if you could. Wait till the Book on the Logos were done ; —alas, till your own terrene eyes, blind with conceit

and the dust of logic, were purged, subtilized and spiritualized into the sharpness of vision requisite for discerning such an 'om-m-mject'.—The ingenuous young English head, of those days, stood strangely puzzled by such revelations; uncertain whether it were getting inspired, or getting infatuated into flat imbecility; and strange effulgence, of new day or else of deeper meteoric night, coloured the horizon of the future for it.

Let me not be unjust to this memorable man. Surely there was here, in his pious, ever-labouring, subtle mind, a precious truth, or prefigurement of truth; and yet a fatal delusion withal. Prefigurement that, in spite of beaver sciences and temporary spiritual hebetude and cecity, man and his Universe were eternally divine; and that no past nobleness, or revelation of the divine, could or would ever be lost to him. Most true, surely, and worthy of all acceptance. Good also to do what you can with old Churches and practical Symbols of the Noble; nay quit not the burnt ruins of them while you find there is still gold to be dug there. But, on the whole, do not think you can, by logical alchymy, distil astral spirits from them; or if you could, that said astral spirits, or defunct logical phantasms, could serve you in anything. What the light of your mind, which is the direct inspiration of the Almighty, pronounces incredible,—that, in God's name, leave uncredited; at your peril do not try believing that. No subtlest hocus-pocus of 'reason' versus 'understanding' will avail for that feat;— and it is terribly perilous to try it in these provinces!

The truth is, I now see, Coleridge's talk and speculation was the emblem of himself: in it as in him, a ray of heavenly inspiration struggled, in a tragically ineffectual degree, with the weakness of flesh and blood. He says once, he 'had skirted the howling deserts of Infidelity'; this was evident enough: but he had not had the courage, in defiance of pain and terror, to press resolutely across said deserts to the new firm lands of Faith beyond; he preferred to create logical fata-

morganas for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these.

To the man himself Nature had given, in high measure, the seeds of a noble endowment; and to unfold it had been forbidden him. A subtle lynx-eyed intellect, tremulous pious sensibility to all good and all beautiful; truly a ray of empyrean light;—but imbedded in such weak laxity of character, in such indolences and esuriences as had made strange work with it. Once more, the tragic story of a high endowment with an insufficient will. An eye to discern the divineness of the Heaven's splendours and lightnings, the insatiable wish to revel in their godlike radiances and brilliancies; but no heart to front the scathing terrors of them, which is the first condition of your conquering an abiding-place there. The courage necessary for him, above all things, had been denied this man. His life, with such ray of the empyrean in it, was great and terrible to him; and he had not valiantly grappled with it, he had fled from it; sought refuge in vague daydreams, hollow compromises, in opium, in theosophic metaphysics. Harsh pain, danger, necessity, slavish harnessed toil, were of all things abhorrent to him. And so the empyrean element, lying smothered under the terrene, and yet inextinguishable there, made sad writhings. For pain, danger, difficulty, steady slaving toil, and other highly disagreeable behests of destiny, shall in no wise be shirked by any brightest mortal that will approve himself loyal to his mission in this world; nay, precisely the higher he is, the deeper will be the disagreeableness, and the detestability to flesh and blood, of the tasks laid on him; and the heavier too, and more tragic, his penalties if he neglect them.

For the old Eternal Powers do live forever; nor do their laws know any change, however we in our poor wigs and church-tippets may attempt to read their laws. To *steal* into Heaven,—by the modern method, of sticking ostrich-like your head into fallacies on Earth, equally as by the ancient and by all conceivable

methods,—is forever forbidden. High-treason is the name of that attempt; and it continues to be punished as such. Strange enough: here once more was a kind of Heaven-scaling Ixion; and to him, as to the old one, the just gods were very stern! The ever-revolving, never-advancing Wheel (of a kind) was his, through life; and from his Cloud-Juno did not he too procreate strange Centaurs, spectral Puseyisms, monstrous illusory Hybrids, and ecclesiastical Chimeras,—which now roam the earth in a very lamentable manner!

CHAPTER IX

SPANISH EXILES

This magical ingredient thrown into the wild cauldron of such a mind, which we have seen occupied hitherto with mere Ethnicism, Radicalism and revolutionary tumult, but hungering all along for something higher and better, was sure to be eagerly welcomed and imbibed, and could not fail to produce important fermentations there. Fermentations; important new directions, and withal important new perversions, in the spiritual life of this man, as it has since done in the lives of so many. Here then is the new celestial manna we were all in quest of? This thrice-refined pabulum of transcendental moonshine? Whoso eateth thereof,—yes, what, on the whole, will *he* probably grow to?

Sterling never spoke much to me of his intercourse with Coleridge; and when we did compare notes about him, it was usually rather in the way of controversial discussion than of narrative. So that, from my own resources, I can give no details of the business, nor specify anything in it, except the general fact of an ardent attendance at Highgate continued for many months, which was impressively known to all Sterling's friends; and am unable to assign even the limitary dates, Sterling's own papers on the subject having all

been destroyed by him. Inferences point to the end of 1828 as the beginning of this intercourse; perhaps in 1829 it was at the highest point; and already in 1830, when the intercourse itself was about to terminate, we have proof of the influences it was producing, —in the novel of *Arthur Coningsby*, then on hand, the first and only Book that Sterling ever wrote. His writings hitherto had been sketches, criticisms, brief essays; he was now trying it on a wider scale; but not yet with satisfactory results, and it proved to be his only trial in that form.

He had already, as was intimated, given up his brief proprietorship of the *Athenaeum*; the commercial indications, and state of sales and costs, peremptorily ordering him to do so: the copyright went by sale or gift, I know not at what precise date, into other fitter hands; and with the copyright all connexion on the part of Sterling. To *Athenaeum* Sketches had now (in 1829–30) succeeded *Arthur Coningsby*, a Novel in three volumes; indicating (when it came to light, a year or two afterwards) equally hasty and much more ambitious aims in Literature;—giving strong evidence, too, of internal spiritual revulsions going painfully forward, and in particular of the impression Coleridge was producing on him. Without and within, it was a wild tide of things this ardent light young soul was afloat upon, at present; and his outlooks into the future, whether for his spiritual or economic fortunes, were confused enough.

Among his familiars in this period, I might have mentioned one Charles Barton, formerly his fellow-student at Cambridge, now an amiable, cheerful, rather idle young fellow about Town; who led the way into certain new experiences, and lighter fields, for Sterling. His Father, Lieutenant-General Barton of the Life-guards, an Irish landlord, I think in Fermanagh County, and a man of connexions about Court, lived in a certain figure here in Town; had a wife of fashionable habits, with other sons, and also daughters, bred in this sphere.

These, all of them, were amiable, elegant and pleasant people;—such was especially an eldest daughter, Susannah Barton, a stately blooming black-eyed young woman, attractive enough in form and character; full of gay softness, of indolent ease and enthusiasm; about Sterling's own age, if not a little older. In this house, which opened to him, more decisively than his Father's, a new stratum of society, and where his reception for Charles's sake and his own was of the kindest, he liked very well to be; and spent, I suppose, many of his vacant half-hours, lightly chatting with the elders or the youngsters,—doubtless with the young lady too, though as yet without particular intentions on either side.

Nor, with all the Coleridge fermentation, was democratic Radicalism by any means given up;—though how it was to live if the Coleridgean moonshine took effect, might have been an abstruse question. Hitherto, while said moonshine was but taking effect, and colouring the outer surface of things without quite penetrating into the heart, democratic Liberalism, revolt against superstition and oppression, and help to whosoever would revolt, was still the grand element in Sterling's creed; and practically he stood, not ready only, but full of alacrity to fulfil all its behests. We heard long since of the 'black dragoons',—whom doubtless the new moonshine had considerably silvered over into new hues, by this time:—but here now, while Radicalism is tottering for him and threatening to crumble, comes suddenly the grand consummation and explosion of Radicalism in his life; whereby, all at once, Radicalism exhausted and ended itself, and appeared no more there.

In those years a visible section of the London population, and conspicuous out of all proportion to its size or value, was a small knot of Spaniards, who had sought shelter here as Political Refugees. 'Political Refugees': a tragic succession of that class is one of the possessions of England in our time. Six-and-twenty years ago, when I first saw London, I remember those unfortunate

Spaniards among the new phenomena. Daily in the cold spring air, under skies so unlike their own, you could see a group of fifty or a hundred stately tragic figures, in proud threadbare cloaks; perambulating, mostly with closed lips, the broad pavements of Euston Square and the regions about St. Pancras new Church. Their lodging was chiefly in Somers Town, as I understood; and those open pavements about St. Pancras Church were the general place of rendezvous. They spoke little or no English; knew nobody, could employ themselves on nothing, in this new scene. Old steel-grey heads, many of them; the shaggy, thick, blue-black hair of others struck you; their brown complexion, dusky look of suppressed fire, in general their tragic condition as of caged Numidian lions.

That particular Flight of Unfortunates has long since fled again, and vanished; and new have come and fled. In this convulsed revolutionary epoch, which already lasts above sixty years, what tragic flights of such have we not seen arrive on the one safe coast which is open to them, as they get successively vanquished, and chased into exile to avoid worse! Swarm after swarm, of ever new complexion, from Spain as from other countries, is thrown off, in those ever-recurring paroxysms; and will continue to be thrown off. As there could be (suggests Linnaeus) a 'flower-clock', measuring the hours of the day, and the months of the year, by the kinds of flowers that go to sleep and awaken, that blow into beauty and fade into dust: so in the great Revolutionary Horologe, one might mark the years and epochs by the successive kinds of exiles that walk London streets, and, in grim silent manner, demand pity from us and reflections from us. —This then extant group of Spanish Exiles was the Trocadero swarm, thrown off in 1823, in the Riego and Quirogas quarrel. These were they whom Charles Tenth had, by sheer force, driven from their constitutionalisms and their Trocadero fortresses,—Charles Tenth, who himself was soon driven out, manifoldly by sheer force; and had to head his own swarm of

fugitives; and has now himself quite vanished, and given place to others. For there is no end of them; propelling and propelled! —

Of these poor Spanish Exiles, now vegetating about Somers Town, and painfully beating the pavement in Euston Square, the acknowledged chief was General Torrijos, a man of high qualities and fortunes, still in the vigour of his years, and in these desperate circumstances refusing to despair; with whom Sterling had, at this time, become intimate.

CHAPTER X

TORRIJOS

Torrijos, who had now in 1829 been here some four or five years, having come over in 1824, had from the first enjoyed a superior reception in England. Possessing not only a language to speak, which few of the others did, but manifold experiences courtly, military, diplomatic, with fine natural faculties, and high Spanish manners tempered into cosmopolitan, he had been welcomed in various circles of society; and found, perhaps he alone of those Spaniards, a certain human companionship among persons of some standing in this country. With the elder Sterlings, among others, he had made acquaintance; became familiar in the social circle at South Place, and was much esteemed there. With Madam Torrijos, who also was a person of amiable and distinguished qualities, an affectionate friendship grew up on the part of Mrs. Sterling, which ended only with the death of these two ladies. John Sterling, on arriving in London from his University work, naturally inherited what he liked to take up of this relation: and in the lodgings in Regent Street, and the democratico-literary element there, Torrijos became a very prominent, and at length almost the central object.

The man himself, it is well known, was a valiant gallant man; of lively intellect, of noble chivalrous character: fine talents, fine accomplishments, all grounding themselves on a certain rugged veracity, recommended him to the discerning. He had begun youth in the Court of Ferdinand; had gone on in Wellington and other arduous, victorious and unvictorious, soldierings; familiar in camps and council-rooms, in presence-chambers and in prisons. He knew romantic Spain;—he was himself, standing withal in the vanguard of Freedom's fight, a kind of living romance. Infinitely interesting to John Sterling, for one.

It was to Torrijos that the poor Spaniards of Somers Town looked mainly, in their helplessness, for every species of help. Torrijos, it was hoped, would yet lead them into Spain and glorious victory there; meanwhile here in England, under defeat, he was their captain and sovereign in another painfully inverse sense. To whom, in extremity, everybody might apply. When all present resources failed, and the exchequer was quite out, there still remained Torrijos. Torrijos has to find new resources for his destitute patriots, find loans, find Spanish lessons for them among his English friends: in all which charitable operations, it need not be said, John Sterling was his foremost man; zealous to empty his own purse for the object; impetuous in rushing hither or thither to enlist the aid of others, and find lessons or something that would do. His friends, of course, had to assist; the Bartons, among others, were wont to assist;—and I have heard that the fair Susan, stirring up her indolent enthusiasm into practicality, was very successful in finding Spanish lessons, and the like, for these distressed men. Sterling and his friends were yet new in this business; but Torrijos and the others were getting old in it,—and doubtless weary and almost desperate of it. They had now been seven years in it, many of them; and were asking, When will the end be?

Torrijos is described as a man of excellent discern-

ment: who knows how long he had repressed the unreasonable schemes of his followers, and turned a deaf ear to the temptings of fallacious hope? But there comes at length a sum-total of oppressive burdens which is intolerable, which tempts the wisest towards fallacies for relief. These weary groups, pacing the Euston Square pavements, had often said in their despair, 'Were not death in battle better? Here are we 'slowly mouldering into nothingness; there we might 'reach it rapidly, in flaming splendour. Flame, either 'of victory to Spain and us, or of a patriot death, the 'sure harbinger of victory to Spain. Flame fit to 'kindle a fire which no Ferdinand, with all his Inquisi-'tions and Charles-Tenths, could put out.' Enough, in the end of 1829, Torrijos himself had yielded to this pressure; and hoping against hope, persuaded himself that if he could but land in the South of Spain with a small patriot band well armed and well resolved, a band carrying fire in its heart,—then Spain, all inflammable as touchwood, and groaning indignantly under its brutal tyrant, might blaze wholly into flame round him, and incalculable victory be won. Such was his conclusion; not sudden, yet surely not deliberate either,—desperate rather, and forced on by circumstances. He thought with himself that, considering Somers Town, and considering Spain, the terrible chance was worth trying; that this big game of Fate, go how it might, was one which the omens credibly declared he and these poor Spaniards ought to play.

His whole industries and energies were thereupon bent towards starting the said game; and his thought and continual speech and song now was, That if he had a few thousand pounds to buy arms, to freight a ship and make the other preparations, he and these poor gentlemen, and Spain and the world, were made men and a saved Spain and world. What talks and consultations in the apartment in Regent Street, during those winter days of 1829–30; setting into open conflagration the young democracy that was wont to assemble there! Of which there is now left next to no

remembrance. For Sterling never spoke a word of this affair in after-days, nor was any of the actors much tempted to speak. We can understand too well that here were young fervid hearts in an explosive condition; young rash heads, sanctioned by a man's experienced head. Here at last shall enthusiasm and theory become practice and fact; fiery dreams are at last permitted to realize themselves; and now is the time or never!—How the Coleridge moonshine comported itself amid these hot telluric flames, or whether it had not yet begun to play there (which I rather doubt), must be left to conjecture.

Mr. Hare speaks of Sterling 'sailing over to St. Valery in an open boat along with others', upon one occasion, in this enterprise;—in the *final* English scene of it, I suppose. Which is very possible. Unquestionably there was adventure enough of other kinds for it, and running to and fro with all his speed on behalf of it, during these months of his history! Money was subscribed, collected: the young Cambridge democrats were all a-blaze to assist Torrijos; nay certain of them decided to go with him,—and went. Only, as yet, the funds were rather incomplete. And here, as I learn from a good hand, is the secret history of their becoming complete. Which, as we are upon the subject, I had better give. But for the following circumstance, they had perhaps never been completed; nor had the rash enterprise, or its catastrophe, so influential on the rest of Sterling's life, taken place at all.

A certain Lieutenant Robert Boyd, of the Indian Army, an Ulster Irishman, a cousin of Sterling's, had received some affront, or otherwise taken some disgust in that service; had thrown up his commission in consequence; and returned home, about this time, with intent to seek another course of life. Having only, for outfit, these impatient ardours, some experience in Indian drill-exercise, and five thousand pounds of inheritance, he found the enterprise attended with

difficulties; and was somewhat at a loss how to dispose of himself. Some young Ulster comrade, in a partly similar situation, had pointed out to him that there lay in a certain neighbouring creek of the Irish coast, a worn-out royal gun-brig condemned to sale, to be had dog-cheap: this he proposed that they two, or in fact Boyd with his five thousand pounds, should buy; that they should refit and arm and man it;—and sail a-privateering 'to the Eastern Archipelago', Philippine Isles, or I know not where; and *so* conquer the golden fleece.

Boyd naturally paused a little at this great proposal; did not quite reject it; came across, with it and other fine projects and impatiences fermenting in his head, to London, there to see and consider. It was in the months when the Torrijos enterprise was in the birth-throes;[1] crying wildly for capital, of all things. Boyd naturally spoke of his projects to Sterling,—of his gun-brig lying in the Irish creek, among others. Sterling naturally said, 'If you want an adventure of the Sea-'king sort, and propose to lay your money and your 'life into such a game, here is Torrijos and Spain at 'his back; here is a golden fleece to conquer, worth 'twenty Eastern Archipelagos.'—Boyd and Torrijos quickly met; quickly bargained. Boyd's money was to go in purchasing, and storing with a certain stock of arms and etceteras, a small ship in the Thames which should carry Boyd with Torrijos and the adventurers to the south coast of Spain; and there, the game once played and won, Boyd was to have promotion enough,—'the colonelcy of a Spanish cavalry regiment', for one express thing. What exact share Sterling had in this negotiation, or whether he did not even take the prudent side and caution Boyd to be wary, I know not; but it was he that brought the parties together; and all his friends knew, in silence, that to the end of his life he painfully remembered that fact.

And so a ship was hired, or purchased, in the Thames; due furnishings began to be executed in it; arms and stores were gradually got on board; Torrijos with his

Fifty picked Spaniards, in the meanwhile, getting ready. This was in the spring of 1830. Boyd's £5000 was the grand nucleus of finance; but vigorous subscription was carried on likewise in Sterling's young democratic circle, or wherever a member of it could find access; not without considerable result, and with a zeal that may be imagined. Nay, as above hinted, certain of these young men decided, not to give their money only, but themselves along with it, as democratic volunteers and soldiers of progress; among whom, it need not be said, Sterling intended to be foremost. Busy weeks with him, those spring ones of the year 1830! Through this small Note, accidentally preserved to us, addressed to his friend Barton, we obtain a curious glance into the subterranean workshop:

'*To Charles Barton, Esq., Dorset Sq., Regent's Park.*

[No date; apparently March or February 1830.]

'My dear Charles,—I have wanted to see you to 'talk to you about my Foreign affairs. If you are 'going to be in London for a few days, I believe you 'can be very useful to me, at a considerable expense 'and trouble to yourself, in the way of buying accou-'trements; *inter alia*, a sword and a saddle,—not, 'you will understand, for my own use.

'Things are going on very well, but are very, even 'frightfully near; only be quiet! Pray would you, 'in case of necessity, take a free passage to Holland, 'next week or the week after; stay two or three days, 'and come back, all expenses paid? If you write to 'B—— at Cambridge, tell him above all things to hold 'his tongue. If you are near Palace Yard to-morrow 'before two, pray come to see me. Do not come on 'purpose; especially as I may perhaps be away, and 'at all events shall not be there until eleven, nor per-'haps till rather later.

'I fear I shall have alarmed your Mother by my 'irruption. Forgive me for that and all my exactions

'from you. If the next month were over, I should not
'have to trouble anyone.—Yours affectionately,
'J. STERLING.'

Busy weeks indeed; and a glowing smithy-light coming through the chinks!—The romance of *Arthur Coningsby* lay written, or half-written, in his desk; and here, in his heart and among his hands, was an acted romance and unknown catastrophes keeping pace with that.

Doubts from the doctors, for his health was getting ominous, threw some shade over the adventure. Reproachful reminiscences of Coleridge and Theosophy were natural too; then fond regrets for Literature and its glories: if you act your romance, how can you also write it? Regrets, and reproachful reminiscences, from Art and Theosophy; perhaps some tenderer regrets withal. A crisis in life had come; when, of innumerable possibilities one possibility was to be elected king, and to swallow all the rest, the rest of course made noise enough, and swelled themselves to their biggest.

Meanwhile the ship was fast getting ready: on a certain day, it was to drop quietly down the Thames; then touch at Deal, and take on board Torrijos and his adventurers, who were to be in waiting and on the outlook for them there. Let every man lay-in his accoutrements, then; let every man make his packages, his arrangements and farewells. Sterling went to take leave of Miss Barton. 'You are going, then; to Spain? 'To rough it amid the storms of war and perilous insur-'rection; and with that weak health of yours; and '—we shall never see you more, then!' Miss Barton, all her gaiety gone, the dimpling softness become liquid sorrow, and the musical ringing voice one wail of woe, 'burst into tears',—so I have it on authority:—here was one possibility about to be strangled that made unexpected noise! Sterling's interview ended in the offer of his hand, and the acceptance of it;—any

sacrifice to get rid of this horrid Spanish business, and save the health and life of a gifted young man so precious to the world and to another!

'Ill-health', as often afterwards in Sterling's life, when the excuse was real enough but not the chief excuse; 'ill-health, and insuperable obstacles and engagements,' had to bear the chief brunt in apologizing: and, as Sterling's actual presence, or that of any Englishman except Boyd and his money, was not in the least vital to the adventure, his excuse was at once accepted. The English connexions and subscriptions are a given fact, to be presided over by what English volunteers there are: and as for Englishmen, the fewer Englishmen that go, the larger will be the share of influence for each. The other adventurers, Torrijos among them in due readiness, moved silently one by one down to Deal: Sterling, superintending the naval hands, on board their ship in the Thames, was to see the last finish given to everything in that department; then, on the set evening, to drop down quietly to Deal, and there say *Andad con Dios*, and return.

Behold! Just before the set evening came, the Spanish Envoy at this Court has got notice of what is going on; the Spanish Envoy, and of course the British Foreign Secretary, and of course also the Thames Police. Armed men spring suddenly on board, one day, while Sterling is there; declare the ship seized and embargoed in the King's name; nobody on board to stir, till he has given some account of himself in due time and place! Huge consternation, naturally, from stem to stern. Sterling, whose presence of mind seldom forsook him, casts his eye over the River and its craft; sees a wherry, privately signals it, drops rapidly on board of it: 'Stop!' fiercely interjects the marine policeman from the ship's deck.—'Why stop? What use have you for me, or I for you?' and the oars begin playing.—'Stop, or I'll shoot you!' cries the marine policeman, drawing a pistol.—'No, you won't.' —'I will!'—'If you do, you'll be hanged at the next Maidstone assizes, then; that 's all,'—and Sterling's

wherry shot rapidly ashore; and out of this perilous adventure.

That same night he posted down to Deal; disclosed to the Torrijos party what catastrophe had come. No passage Spainward from the Thames; well if arrestment do not suddenly come from the Thames! It was on this occasion, I suppose, that the passage in the open boat to St. Valery occurred;—speedy flight in what boat or boats, open or shut, could be got at Deal on the sudden. Sterling himself, according to Hare's authority, actually went with them so far. Enough, they got shipping, as private passengers in one craft or the other; and, by degrees or at once, arrived all at Gibraltar,—Boyd, one or two young democrats of Regent Street, the fifty picked Spaniards, and Torrijos,—safe though without arms; still in the early part of the year.

CHAPTER XI

MARRIAGE: ILL-HEALTH; WEST INDIES

Sterling's outlooks and occupations, now that his Spanish friends were gone, must have been of a rather miscellaneous confused description. He had the enterprise of a married life close before him; and as yet no profession, no fixed pursuit whatever. His health was already very threatening; often such as to disable him from present activity, and occasion the gravest apprehensions; practically blocking up all important courses whatsoever, and rendering the future, if even life were lengthened and he had any future, an insolubility for him. Parliament was shut, public life was shut: Literature,—if, alas, any solid fruit could lie in Literature!

Or perhaps one's health would mend, after all; and many things be better than was hoped! Sterling was not of a despondent temper, or given in any measure

to lie down and indolently moan: I fancy he walked briskly enough into this tempestuous-looking future; not heeding too much its thunderous aspects; doing swiftly, for the day, what his hand found to do. *Arthur Coningsby*, I suppose, lay on the anvil at present; visits to Coleridge were now again more possible; grand news from Torrijos might be looked for, though only small yet came:—nay here, in the hot July, is France, at least, all thrown into volcano again! Here are the miraculous Three Days; heralding, in thunder, great things to Torrijos and others; filling with babblement and vaticination the mouths and hearts of all democratic men.

So rolled along, in tumult of chaotic remembrance and uncertain hope, in manifold emotion, and the confused struggle (for Sterling as for the world) to extricate the New from the falling ruins of the Old, the summer and autumn of 1830. From Gibraltar and Torrijos the tidings were vague, unimportant and discouraging: attempt on Cadiz, attempt on the lines of St. Roch, those attempts, or rather resolutions to attempt, had died in the birth, or almost before it. Men blamed Torrijos, little knowing his impediments. Boyd was still patient at his post; others of the young English (on the strength of the subscribed moneys) were said to be thinking of tours,—perhaps in the Sierra Morena and neighbouring Quixote regions. From that Torrijos enterprise it did not seem that anything considerable would come.

On the edge of winter, here at home, Sterling was married: 'at Christchurch, Marylebone, 2d November 1830,' say the records. His blooming, kindly and true-hearted Wife had not much money, nor had he as yet any: but friends on both sides were bountiful and hopeful; had made up, for the young couple, the foundations of a modestly effective household; and in the future there lay more substantial prospects. On the finance side Sterling never had anything to suffer. His Wife, though somewhat languid, and of

indolent humour, was a graceful, pious-minded, honourable and affectionate woman; she could not much support him in the ever-shifting struggles of his life, but she faithfully attended him in them, and loyally marched by his side through the changes and nomadic pilgrimings, of which many were appointed him in his short course.

Unhappily a few weeks after his marriage, and before any household was yet set up, he fell dangerously ill; worse in health than he had ever yet been: so many agitations crowded into the last few months had been too much for him. He fell into dangerous pulmonary illness, sank ever deeper; lay for many weeks in his Father's house utterly prostrate, his young Wife and his Mother watching over him; friends, sparingly admitted, long despairing of his life. All prospects in this world were now apparently shut upon him.

After a while, came hope again, and kindlier symptoms: but the doctors intimated that there lay consumption in the question, and that perfect recovery was not to be looked for. For weeks he had been confined to bed; it was several months before he could leave his sick-room, where the visits of a few friends had much cheered him. And now when delivered, readmitted to the air of day again,—weak as he was, and with such a liability still lurking in him,—what his young partner and he were to do, or whitherward to turn for a good course of life, was by no means too apparent.

One of his Mother Mrs. Edward Sterling's Uncles, a Coningham from Derry, had, in the course of his industrious and adventurous life, realized large property in the West Indies, — a valuable Sugar-estate with its equipments, in the Island of St. Vincent;— from which Mrs. Sterling and her family were now, and had been for some years before her Uncle's decease, deriving important benefits. I have heard, it was then worth some ten thousand pounds a year to the

parties interested. Anthony Sterling, John, and another a cousin of theirs were ultimately to be heirs, in equal proportions. The old gentleman, always kind to his kindred, and a brave and solid man though somewhat abrupt in his ways, had lately died; leaving a settlement to this effect, not without some intricacies, and almost caprices, in the conditions attached.

This property, which is still a valuable one, was Sterling's chief pecuniary outlook for the distant future. Of course it well deserved taking care of; and if the eye of the master were upon it, of course too (according to the adage) the cattle would fatten better. As the warm climate was favourable to pulmonary complaints, and Sterling's occupations were so shattered to pieces and his outlooks here so waste and vague, why should not he undertake this duty for himself and others?

It was fixed upon as the eligiblest course. A visit to St. Vincent, perhaps a permanent residence there: he went into the project with his customary impetuosity; his young Wife cheerfully consenting, and all manner of new hopes clustering round it. There are the rich tropical sceneries, the romance of the torrid zone with its new skies and seas and lands; there are Blacks, and the Slavery question to be investigated; there are the bronzed Whites and Yellows, and their strange new way of life: by all means let us go and try!—Arrangements being completed, so soon as his strength had sufficiently recovered, and the harsh spring winds had sufficiently abated, Sterling with his small household set sail for St. Vincent; and arrived without accident. His first child, a son Edward, now living and grown to manhood, was born there, 'at Brighton in the Island of St. Vincent', in the fall of that year 1831.

CHAPTER XII

ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT

STERLING found a pleasant residence, with all its adjuncts, ready for him, at Colonarie, in this 'volcanic Isle' under the hot sun. An interesting Isle: a place of rugged chasms, precipitous gnarled heights, and the most fruitful hollows; shaggy everywhere with luxuriant vegetation; set under magnificent skies, in the mirror of the summer seas; offering everywhere the grandest sudden outlooks and contrasts. His Letters represent a placidly cheerful riding life; a pensive humour, but the thunderclouds all sleeping in the distance. Good relations with a few neighbourly planters; indifference to the noisy political and other agitations of the rest: friendly, by no means romantic appreciation of the Blacks; quiet prosperity economic and domestic: on the whole a healthy and recommendable way of life, with Literature very much in abeyance in it.

He writes to Mr. Hare (date not given): 'The landscapes around me here are noble and lovely as any that can be conceived on Earth. How indeed could it be otherwise, in a small Island of volcanic mountains, far within the Tropics, and perpetually covered with the richest vegetation?' The moral aspect of things is by no means so good; but neither is that without its fair features. 'So far as I can see, the Slaves here are cunning, deceitful, and idle; without any great aptitude for ferocious crimes, and with very little scruple at committing others. But I have seen them much only in very favourable circumstances. They are, as a body, decidedly unfit for freedom;

'and if left, as at present, completely in the hands of 'their masters, will never become so, unless through 'the agency of the Methodists.' [1]

In the Autumn came an immense hurricane; with new and indeed quite perilous experiences of West-Indian life. This hasty Letter, addressed to his Mother, is not intrinsically his remarkablest from St. Vincent: but the body of fact delineated in it being so much the greatest, we will quote it in preference. A West-Indian tornado, as John Sterling witnesses it, and with vivid authenticity describes it, may be considered worth looking at.

'*To Mrs. Sterling, South Place, Knightsbridge, London.*

'Brighton, St. Vincent, 28th August 1831.

'My dear Mother,—The packet came in yesterday; 'bringing me some Newspapers, a Letter from my 'Father, and one from Anthony, with a few lines from 'you. I wrote, some days ago, a hasty Note to my 'Father, on the chance of its reaching you through 'Grenada sooner than any communication by the 'packet; and in it I spoke of the great misfortune 'which had befallen this Island and Barbadoes, but 'from which all those you take an interest in have 'happily escaped unhurt.

'From the day of our arrival in the West Indies until 'Thursday the 11th instant, which will long be a 'memorable day with us, I had been doing my best to 'get ourselves established comfortably; and I had at 'last bought the materials for making some additions 'to the house. But on the morning I have mentioned, 'all that I had exerted myself to do, nearly all the prop-'erty both of Susan and myself, and the very house 'we lived in, were suddenly destroyed by a visitation 'of Providence far more terrible than any I have ever 'witnessed.

[1] *Biography* (by Mr. Hare), p. xli.

'When Susan came from her room, to breakfast, at 'eight o'clock, I pointed out to her the extraordinary 'height and violence of the surf, and the singular 'appearance of the clouds of heavy rain sweeping down 'the valleys before us. At this time I had so little 'apprehension of what was coming, that I talked of 'riding down to the shore when the storm should abate, 'as I had never seen so fierce a sea. In about a quarter 'of an hour the House-Negroes came in, to close the 'outside shutters of the windows. They knew that 'the plantain-trees about the Negro houses had been 'blown down in the night; and had told the maid-'servant Tyrrell, but I had heard nothing of it. A very 'few minutes after the closing of the windows, I found 'that the shutters of Tyrrell's room, at the south and 'commonly the most sheltered end of the House, were 'giving way. I tried to tie them; but the silk hand-'kerchief which I used soon gave way; and as I had 'neither hammer, boards nor nails in the house, I could 'do nothing more to keep out the tempest. I found, 'in pushing at the leaf of the shutter, that the wind 'resisted, more as if it had been a stone wall or a mass 'of iron, than a mere current of air. There were one or 'two people outside trying to fasten the windows, and 'I went out to help; but we had no tools at hand: 'one man was blown down the hill in front of the house, 'before my face; and the other and myself had great 'difficulty in getting back again inside the door. The 'rain on my face and hands felt like so much small 'shot from a gun. There was great exertion necessary 'to shut the door of the house.

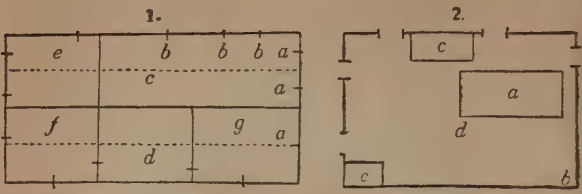
'The windows at the end of the large room were now 'giving way; and I suppose it was about nine o'clock, 'when the hurricane burst them in, as if it had been 'a discharge from a battery of heavy cannon. The 'shutters were forced open, and the wind fastened 'them back to the wall; and then the panes of glass 'were smashed by the mere force of the gale, without 'anything having touched them. Even now I was not 'at all sure the house would go. My books, I saw,

'were lost; for the rain poured past the book-cases, 'as if it had been the Colonarie River. But we carried 'a good deal of furniture into the passage at the entrance; 'we set Susan there on a sofa, and the Black House-'keeper was even attempting to get her some break-'fast. The house, however, began to shake so violently, 'and the rain was so searching, that she could not stay 'there long. She went into her own room; and I 'stayed to see what could be done.

'Under the forepart of the house, there are cellars 'built of stone, but not arched. To these, however, 'there was no access except on the outside; and I 'knew from my own experience that Susan could not 'have gone a step beyond the door, without being carried 'away by the storm, and probably killed on the spot. 'The only chance seemed to be that of breaking through 'the floor. But when the old Cook and myself resolved 'on this, we found that we had no instrument with 'which it would be possible to do it. It was now clear 'that we had only God to trust in. The front windows 'were giving way with successive crashes, and the 'floor shook as you may have seen a carpet on a gusty 'day in London. I went into our bed-room; where 'I found Susan, Tyrrell, and a little Coloured girl of 'seven or eight years old; and told them that we should 'probably not be alive in half an hour. I could have 'escaped, if I had chosen to go alone, by crawling on 'the ground either into the kitchen, a separate 'stone building at no great distance, or into the 'open fields away from trees or houses; but Susan 'could not have gone a yard. She became quite 'calm when she knew the worst; and she sat on 'my knee in what seemed the safest corner of the 'room, while every blast was bringing nearer and 'nearer the moment of our seemingly certain destruc-'tion.

'The house was under two parallel roofs; and the 'one next the sea, which sheltered the other, and us 'who were under the other, went off, I suppose about 'ten o'clock. After my old plan, I will give you a

'sketch, from which you may perceive how we were 'situated:



'The *a*, *a* are the windows that were first destroyed: '*b* went next; my books were between the windows '*b*, and on the wall opposite to them. The lines c and '*d* mark the directions of the two roofs; *e* is the room 'in which we were, and 2 is a plan of it on a larger 'scale. Look now at 2: *a* is the bed; *c*, *c* the two 'wardrobes; *b* the corner in which we were. I was 'sitting in an arm-chair, holding my Wife; and 'Tyrrell and the little Black child were close to us. 'We had given-up all notion of surviving; and only 'waited for the fall of the roof to perish together.

'Before long the roof went. Most of the materials, 'however, were carried clear away: one of the large 'couples was caught on the bed-post marked *d*, and 'held fast by the iron spike; while the end of it hung 'over our heads: had the beam fallen an inch on 'either side of the bed-post, it must necessarily have 'crushed us. The walls did not go with the roof; and 'we remained for half an hour, alternately praying to 'God, and watching them as they bent, creaked, and 'shivered before the storm.

'Tyrrell and the child, when the roof was off, made 'their way through the remains of the partition, to 'the outer door; and with the help of the people who 'were looking for us, got into the kitchen. A good 'while after they were gone, and before we knew any-'thing of their fate, a Negro came suddenly upon us. 'and the sight of him gave us a hope of safety. When

'the people learned that we were in danger, and while 'their own huts were flying about their ears, they 'crowded to help us; and the old Cook urged them on to 'our rescue. He made five attempts, after saving Tyrrell, 'to get to us; and four times he was blown down. 'The fifth time he, and the Negro we first saw, reached 'the house. The space they had to traverse was not 'above twenty yards of level ground, if so much. In 'another minute or two, the Overseers and a crowd 'of Negroes, most of whom had come on their hands 'and knees, were surrounding us; and with their help, 'Susan was carried round to the end of the house; 'where they broke-open the cellar window, and placed 'her in comparative safety. The force of the hurricane 'was, by this time, a good deal diminished, or it would 'have been impossible to stand before it.

'But the wind was still terrific; and the rain poured 'into the cellars through the floor above. Susan, 'Tyrrell, and a crowd of Negroes remained under it, 'for more than two hours: and I was long afraid that 'the wet and cold would kill her, if she did not perish 'more violently. Happily we had wine and spirits at 'hand, and she was much nerved by a tumbler of claret. 'As soon as I saw her in comparative security, I went 'off with one of the Overseers down to the Works, 'where the greater number of the Negoes were collected, 'that we might see what could be done for them. 'They were wretched enough, but no one was hurt; 'and I ordered them a dram apiece, which seemed to 'give them a good deal of consolation.

'Before I could make my way back, the hurricane 'became as bad as at first; and I was obliged to take 'shelter for half an hour in a ruined Negro house. 'This, however, was the last of its extreme violence. 'By one o'clock, even the rain had in a great degree 'ceased; and as only one room of the house, the one 'marked *f*, was standing, and that rickety,—I had 'Susan carried in a chair down the hill, to the Hospital; 'where, in a small paved unlighted room, she spent 'the next twenty-four hours. She was far less injured

'than might have been expected from such a catastrophe.

'Next day, I had the passage at the entrance of the 'house repaired and roofed; and we returned to the 'ruins of our habitation, still encumbered as they were 'with the wreck of almost all we were possessed of. 'The walls of the part of the house next the sea were 'carried away, in less I think than half an hour after 'we reached the cellar: when I had leisure to examine 'the remains of the house, I found the floor strown 'with fragments of the building, and with broken furni-'ture; and our books all soaked as completely as if 'they had been for several hours in the sea.

'In the course of a few days I had the other room, 'g, which is under the same roof as the one saved, 'rebuilt; and Susan stayed in this temporary abode 'for a week,—when we left Colonarie, and came to 'Brighton. Mr. Munro's kindness exceeds all precedent. 'We shall certainly remain here till my Wife is recovered 'from her confinement. In the meanwhile we shall 'have a new house built, in which we hope to be well 'settled before Christmas.

'The roof was half blown off the kitchen, but I have 'had it mended already; the other offices were all 'swept away. The gig is much injured; and my 'horse received a wound in the fall of the stable, from 'which he will not be recovered for some weeks: in 'the mean time I have no choice but to buy another, 'as I must go at least once or twice a week to Colonarie, 'besides business in Town. As to our own comforts, 'we can scarcely expect ever to recover from the blow 'that has now stricken us. No money would repay me 'for the loss of my books, of which a large proportion 'had been in my hands for so many years that they 'were like old and faithful friends, and of which many 'had been given me at different times by the persons 'in the world whom I most value.

'But against all this I have to set the preservation 'of our lives, in a way the most awfully providential; 'and the safety of every one on the Estate. And I have 'also the great satisfaction of reflecting that all the

'Negroes from whom any assistance could reasonably 'be expected, behaved like so many Heroes of Antiquity; 'risking their lives and limbs for us and our property, 'while their own poor houses were flying like chaff 'before the hurricane. There are few White people 'here who can say as much for their Black dependents; 'and the force and value of the relation between 'Master and Slave has been tried by the late calamity 'on a large scale.

'Great part of both sides of this Island has been laid 'completely waste. The beautiful wide and fertile 'Plain called the Charib Country, extending for many 'miles to the north of Colonarie, and formerly contain-'ing the finest sets of works and best dwelling-houses 'in the Island, is, I am told, completely desolate: on 'several estates not a roof even of a Negro hut standing. 'In the embarrassed circumstances of many of the 'proprietors, the ruin is, I fear, irreparable.—At 'Colonarie the damage is serious, but by no means 'desperate. The crop is perhaps injured ten or fifteen 'per cent. The roofs of several large buildings are 'destroyed, but these we are already supplying; and 'the injuries done to the cottages of the Negroes are, 'by this time, nearly if not quite remedied.

'Indeed, all that has been suffered in St. Vincent 'appears nothing when compared with the appalling 'loss of property and of human lives at Barbadoes. 'There the Town is little but a heap of ruins, and the 'corpses are reckoned by thousands; while throughout 'the Island there are not, I believe, ten estates on 'which the buildings are standing. The Elliotts, from 'whom we have heard, are living with all their family 'in a tent; and may think themselves wonderfully 'saved, when whole families round them were crushed 'at once beneath their houses. Hugh Barton, the only 'officer of the Garrison hurt, has broken his arm, and 'we know nothing of his prospects of recovery. The 'more horrible misfortune of Barbadoes is partly to 'be accounted for by the fact of the hurricane having 'begun there during the night. The flatness of the sur-

'face in that Island presented no obstacle to the wind, 'which must, however, I think have been in itself 'more furious than with us. No other island has 'suffered considerably.

'I have told both my Uncle and Anthony that I 'have given you the details of our recent history;— 'which are not so pleasant that I should wish to write 'them again. Perhaps you will be good enough to let 'them see this, as soon as you and my Father can spare 'it. . . . I am ever, dearest Mother,—your grateful 'and affectionate, 'JOHN STERLING.'

This Letter, I observe, is dated 28th August 1831; which is otherwise a day of mark to the world and me, —the Poet Goethe's last birthday. While Sterling sat in the Tropical solitudes, penning this history, little European Weimar had its carriages and state-carriages busy on the streets, and was astir with compliments and visiting-cards, doing its best, as heretofore, on behalf of a remarkable day; and was not, for centuries or tens of centuries, to see the like of it again!—

At Brighton, the hospitable home of those Munroes, our friends continued for above two months. Their first child, Edward, as above noticed, was born here, '14th October 1831';—and now the poor lady, safe from all her various perils, could return to Colonarie under good auspices.

It was in this year that I first heard definitely of Sterling as a contemporary existence; and laid up some note and outline of him in my memory, as of one whom I might yet hope to know. John Mill, Mrs. Austin and perhaps other friends, spoke of him with great affection and much pitying admiration; and hoped to see him home again, under better omens, from over the seas. As a gifted amiable being, of a certain radiant tenuity and velocity, too thin and rapid and diffusive, in danger of dissipating himself into the vague, or alas into death itself: it was so that, like a spot of bright colours, rather than a portrait with features, he hung occasionally visible in my imagination.

CHAPTER XIII

A CATASTROPHE

The ruin of his house had hardly been repaired, when there arrived out of Europe tidings which smote as with a still more fatal hurricane on the four corners of his inner world, and awoke all the old thunders that lay asleep on his horizon there. Tidings, at last of a decisive nature, from Gibraltar and the Spanish democrat adventure. This is what the Newspapers had to report,—the catastrophe at once, the details by degrees,—from Spain concerning that affair, in the beginning of the new year 1832.

Torrijos, as we have seen, had hitherto accomplished as good as nothing, except disappointment to his impatient followers, and sorrow and regret to himself. Poor Torrijos, on arriving at Gibraltar with his wild band, and coming into contact with the rough fact, had found painfully how much his imagination had deceived him. The fact lay round him haggard and ironbound; flatly refusing to be handled according to his scheme of it. No Spanish soldiery nor citizenry showed the least disposition to join him; on the contrary the official Spaniards of that coast seemed to have the watchfullest eye on all his movements, nay it was conjectured they had spies in Gibraltar who gathered his very intentions and betrayed them. This small project of attack, and then that other, proved futile, or was abandoned before the attempt. Torrijos had to lie painfully within the lines of Gibraltar,—his poor followers reduced to extremity of impatience and distress; the British Governor, too, though not unfriendly to him, obliged to frown. As for the young Cantabs, they, as was said, had wandered a little over the South border of romantic Spain; had perhaps seen Seville, Cadiz, with picturesque views, since not with belligerent

ones; and their money being done, had now returned home. So had it lasted for eighteen months.

The French Three Days breaking out had armed the Guerrillero Mina, armed all manner of democratic guerrieros and guerrilleros; and considerable clouds of Invasion, from Spanish exiles, hung minatory over the North and North-East of Spain, supported by the new-born French Democracy, so far as privately possible. These Torrijos had to look upon with inexpressible feelings, and take no hand in supporting from the South; these also he had to see brushed away, successively abolished by official generalship; and to sit within his lines, in the painfullest manner, unable to do anything. The fated, gallant-minded, but too headlong man. At length the British Governor himself was obliged, in official decency, and as is thought on repeated remonstrance from his Spanish official neighbours, to signify how indecorous, improper and impossible it was to harbour within one's lines such explosive preparations, once they were discovered, against allies in full peace with us,—the necessity, in fact, there was for the matter ending. It is said, he offered Torrijos and his people passports, and British protection, to any country of the world except Spain: Torrijos did not accept the passports; spoke of going peaceably to this place or to that; promised at least, what he saw and felt to be clearly necessary, that he would soon leave Gibraltar. And he did soon leave it; he and his, Boyd alone of the Englishmen being now with him.

It was on the last night of November 1831, that they all set forth; Torrijos with Fifty-five companions; and in two small vessels committed themselves to their nigh-desperate fortune. No sentry or official person had noticed them; it was from the Spanish Consul, next morning, that the British Governor first heard they were gone. The British Governor knew nothing of them; but apparently the Spanish officials were much better informed. Spanish guardships, instantly awake, gave chase to the two small vessels, which were making all sail towards Malaga; and, on

shore, all manner of troops and detached parties were in motion, to render a retreat to Gibraltar by land impossible.

Crowd all sail for Malaga, then; there perhaps a regiment will join us; there,—or if not, we are but lost! Fancy need not paint a more tragic situation than that of Torrijos, the unfortunate gallant man, in the grey of this morning, first of December 1831,—his last free morning. Noble game is afoot, afoot at last; and all the hunters have him in their toils.—The guardships gain upon Torrijos; he cannot even reach Malaga; has to run ashore at a place called Fuengirola, not far from that city;—the guardships seizing his vessels, so soon as he is disembarked. The country is all up; troops scouring the coast everywhere: no possibility of getting into Malaga with a party of Fifty-five. He takes possession of a farmstead (Ingles, the place is called); barricades himself there, but is speedily beleaguered with forces hopelessly superior. He demands to treat; is refused all treaty; is granted six hours to consider, shall then either surrender at discretion, or be forced to do it. Of course he *does* it, having no alternative; and enters Malaga a prisoner, all his followers prisoners. Here had the Torrijos Enterprise, and all that was embarked upon it, finally arrived.

Express is sent to Madrid; express instantly returns: 'Military execution on the instant; give them shriving 'if they want it; that done, fusillade them all.' So poor Torrijos and his followers, the whole Fifty-six of them, Robert Boyd included, meet swift death in Malaga. In such manner rushes-down the curtain on them and their affair; they vanish thus on a sudden; rapt away as in black clouds of fate. Poor Boyd, Sterling's cousin, pleaded his British citizenship; to no purpose: it availed only to his dead body, this was delivered to the British Consul for interment, and only this. Poor Madam Torrijos, hearing, at Paris where she now was, of her husband's capture, hurries towards Madrid to solicit mercy; whither also messengers from

Lafayette and the French Government were hurrying, on the like errand: at Bayonne, news met the poor lady that it was already all over, that she was now a widow, and her husband hidden from her forever. —Such was the handsel of the new year 1832 for Sterling in his West-Indian solitudes.

Sterling's friends never heard of these affairs; indeed we were all secretly warned not to mention the name of Torrijos in his hearing, which accordingly remained strictly a forbidden subject. His misery over this catastrophe was known, in his own family, to have been immense. He wrote to his Brother Anthony: 'I hear the sound of that musketry; it is as if the 'bullets were tearing my own brain.' To figure in one's sick and excited imagination such a scene of fatal man-hunting, lost valour hopelessly captured and massacred; and to add to it, that the victims are not men merely, that they are noble and dear forms known lately as individual friends: what a Dance of the Furies and wild-pealing Dead-march is this, for the mind of a loving, generous and vivid man! Torrijos getting ashore at Fuengirola; Robert Boyd and others ranked to die on the esplanade at Malaga—Nay had not Sterling, too, been the innocent yet heedless means of Boyd's embarking in this enterprise? By his own kinsman poor Boyd had been witlessly guided into the pitfalls. 'I hear the sound of that musketry; it is as if the bullets were tearing my own brain!'

CHAPTER XIV

PAUSE

THESE thoughts dwelt long with Sterling; and for a good while, I fancy, kept possession of the proscenium of his mind; madly parading there, to the exclusion of all else,—colouring all else with their own black hues. He was young, rich in the power to be miserable or otherwise; and this was his first grand sorrow which had now fallen upon him.

An important spiritual crisis, coming at any rate in some form, had hereby suddenly in a very sad form come. No doubt, as youth was passing into manhood in these Tropical seclusions, and higher wants were awakening in his mind, and years and reflection were adding new insight and admonition, much in his young way of thought and action lay already under ban with him, and repentances enough over many things were not wanting. But here on a sudden had all repentances, as it were, dashed themselves together into one grand whirlwind of repentance; and his past life was fallen wholly as into a state of reprobation. A great remorseful misery had come upon him. Suddenly, as with a sudden lightning-stroke, it had kindled into conflagration all the ruined structure of his past life; such ruin had to blaze and flame round him, in the painfullest manner, till it went out in black ashes. His democratic philosophies, and mutinous radicalisms, already falling doomed in his thoughts, had reached their consummation and final condemnation here. It was all so rash, imprudent, arrogant, all that; false, or but half-true; inapplicable wholly as a rule of noble conduct;—and it has ended *thus*. Woe on it! Another guidance must be found in life, or life is impossible!—

It is evident, Sterling's thoughts had already, since the old days of 'the black dragoon', much modified themselves. We perceive that, by mere increase of

experience and length of time, the opposite and much deeper side of the question, which also has its adamantine basis of truth, was in turn coming into play; and in fine that a Philosophy of Denial, and world illuminated merely by the flames of Destruction, could never have permanently been the resting-place of such a man. Those pilgrimings to Coleridge, years ago, indicate deeper wants beginning to be felt, and important ulterior resolutions becoming inevitable for him. If in your own soul there is any tone of the 'Eternal Melodies', you cannot live forever in those poor outer, transitory grindings and discords; you will have to struggle inwards and upwards, in search of some diviner home for yourself!—Coleridge's prophetic moonshine, Torrijos's sad tragedy: those were important occurrences in Sterling's life. But, on the whole, there was a big Ocean for him, with impetuous Gulf-streams, and a doomed voyage in quest of the Atlantis, *before* either of those arose as lights on the horizon. As important beacon-lights let us count them nevertheless;—signal-dates they form to us, at lowest. We may reckon this Torrijos tragedy the crisis of Sterling's history; the turning-point, which modified, in the most important and by no means wholly in the most favourable manner, all the subsequent stages of it.

Old Radicalism and mutinous audacious Ethnicism having thus fallen to wreck, and a mere black world of misery and remorse now disclosing itself, whatsoever of natural piety to God and man, whatsoever of pity and reverence, of awe and devout hope was in Sterling's heart now awoke into new activity; and strove for some due utterance and predominance. His Letters, in these months, speak of earnest religious studies and efforts; of prayer,—of attempts by prayer and longing endeavour of all kinds, to struggle his way into the temple, if temple there were, and there find sanctuary.[1] The realities were grown so haggard; life a field of

[1] Hare, pp. xliii–xlvi.

black ashes, if there rose no temple anywhere on it! Why, like a fated Orestes, is man so whipt by the Furies and driven madly hither and thither, if it is not even that he may seek some shrine, and there make expiation and find deliverance?

In these circumstances, what a scope for Coleridge's philosophy, above all! 'If the bottled moonshine *be* 'actually substance? Ah, could one but believe in 'a Church while finding it incredible! What is faith; 'what is conviction, credibility, insight? Can a thing 'be at once known for true, and known for false? '"Reason", "understanding": is there, then, such 'an internecine war between these two? It was so 'Coleridge imagined it, the wisest of existing men!' —No, it is not an easy matter (according to Sir Kenelm Digby), this of getting-up your 'astral spirit' of a thing, and setting it in action, when the thing itself is well burnt to ashes. Poor Sterling; poor sons of Adam in general, in this sad age of cobwebs, worn-out symbolisms, reminiscences and simulacra! Who can tell the struggles of poor Sterling, and his pathless wanderings through these things! Long afterwards, in speech with his Brother, he compared his case in this time to that of 'a young lady who has tragically lost 'her lover, and is willing to be half-hoodwinked into 'a convent, or in any noble or quasi-noble way to 'escape from a world which has become intolerable.'

During the summer of 1832, I find traces of attempts towards Anti-Slavery Philanthropy; shadows of extensive schemes in that direction. Half-desperate outlooks, it is likely, towards the refuge of Philanthropism, as a new chivalry of life. These took no serious hold of so clear an intellect; but they hovered now and afterwards as day-dreams, when life otherwise was shorn of aim;—mirages in the desert, which are found not to be lakes when you put your bucket into them. One thing was clear, the sojourn in St. Vincent was not to last much longer.

Perhaps one might get some scheme raised into life,

in Downing Street, for universal Education to the Blacks, preparatory to emancipating them? There were a noble work for a man! Then again poor Mrs. Sterling's health, contrary to his own, did not agree with warm moist climates. And again &c. &c. These were the outer surfaces of the measure; the unconscious pretexts under which it showed itself to Sterling and was shown by him: but the inner heart and determining cause of it (as frequently in Sterling's life, and in all our lives) was not these. In brief, he had had enough of St. Vincent. The strangling oppressions of his soul were too heavy for him there. Solution lay in Europe, or might lie; not in these remote solitudes of the sea,—where no shrine or saint's well is to be looked for, no communing of pious pilgrims journeying together towards a shrine.

CHAPTER XV

BONN; HERSTMONCEUX

After a residence of perhaps fifteen months, Sterling quitted St. Vincent, and never returned. He reappeared at his Father's house, to the joy of English friends, in August 1832; well improved in health, and eager for English news; but, beyond vague schemes and possibilities, considerably uncertain what was next to be done.

After no long stay in this scene,—finding Downing Street dead as stone to the Slave-Education and to all other schemes,—he went across, with his wife and child, to Germany; purposing to make not so much a tour as some loose ramble, or desultory residence in that country, in the Rhineland first of all. Here was to be hoped the picturesque in scenery, which he much affected; here the new and true in speculation, which he inwardly longed for and wanted greatly more; at

all events, here as readily as elsewhere might a temporary household be struck up, under interesting circumstances.—I conclude he went across in the Spring of 1833; perhaps directly after *Arthur Coningsby* had got through the press. This Novel, which, as we have said, was begun two or three years ago, probably on his cessation from the *Athenaeum*, and was mainly finished, I think, before the removal to St. Vincent, had by this time fallen as good as obsolete to his own mind; and its destination now, whether to the press or to the fire, was in some sort a matter at once of difficulty and of insignificance to him. At length deciding for the milder alternative, he had thrown in some completing touches here and there,—especially, as I conjecture, a proportion of Coleridgean moonshine at the end; and so sent it forth.

It was in the sunny days, perhaps in May or June of this year, that *Arthur Coningsby* reached my own hand, far off amid the heathy wildernesses; sent by John Mill: and I can still recollect the pleasant little episode it made in my solitude there. The general impression it left on me, which has never since been renewed by a second reading in whole or in part, was the certain prefigurement to myself, more or less distinct, of an opulent, genial and sunny mind, but misdirected, disappointed, experienced in misery;—nay crude and hasty; mistaking for a solid outcome from its woes what was only to me a gilded vacuity. The hero an ardent youth, representing Sterling himself, plunges into life such as we now have it in these anarchic times, with the radical, utilitarian, or mutinous heathen theory, which is the readiest for inquiring souls; finds, by various courses of adventure, utter shipwreck in this; lies broken, very wretched: that is the tragic nodus, or apogee of his life-course. In this mood of mind, he clutches desperately towards some new method (recognizable as Coleridge's) of laying hand again on the old Church, which has hitherto been extraneous and as if non-extant to his way of thought; makes out, by some Coleridgean

legerdemain, that there actually is still a Church for him; that this extant Church, which he long took for an extinct shadow, is not such, but a substance; upon which he can anchor himself amid the storms of fate; —and he does so, even taking orders in it, I think. Such could by no means seem to me the true or tenable solution. Here clearly, struggling amid the tumults, was a lovable young fellow-soul; who had by no means yet got to land; but of whom much might be hoped, if he ever did. Some of the delineations are highly pictorial, flooded with a deep ruddy effulgence; betokening much wealth, in the crude or the ripe state. The hope of perhaps, one day, knowing Sterling, was welcome and interesting to me. *Arthur Coningsby*, struggling imperfectly in a sphere high above circulating-library novels, gained no notice whatever in that quarter; gained, I suppose, in a few scattered heads, some such recognition as the above; and there rested. Sterling never mentioned the name of it in my hearing, or would hear it mentioned.

In those very days while *Arthur Coningsby* was getting read amid the Scottish moors, 'in June 1833', Sterling, at Bonn in the Rhine-country, fell-in with his old tutor and friend, the Reverend Julius Hare; one with whom he always delighted to communicate, especially on such topics as then altogether occupied him. A man of cheerful serious character, of much approved accomplishment, of perfect courtesy; surely of much piety, in all senses of that word. Mr. Hare had quitted his scholastic labours and distinctions, some time ago; the call or opportunity for taking orders having come; and as Rector of Herstmonceux in Sussex, a place patrimonially and otherwise endeared to him, was about entering, under the best omens, a new course of life. He was now on his return from Rome, and a visit of some length to Italy. Such a meeting could not but be welcome and important to Sterling in such a mood. They had much earnest conversation, freely communing on the highest matters; especially of

Sterling's purpose to undertake the clerical profession, in which course his reverend friend could not but bid him good speed.

It appears, Sterling already intimated his intention to become a clergyman: He would study theology, biblicalities, perfect himself in the knowledge seemly or essential for his new course;—read diligently 'for a year or two in some good German University', then seek to obtain orders: that was his plan. To which Mr. Hare gave his hearty *Euge*; adding that if his own curacy happened to be vacant, he should be well pleased to have Sterling in that office. So they parted.

'A year or two' of serious reflection 'in some good German University', or anywhere in the world, might have thrown much elucidation upon these confused strugglings and purposings of Sterling's, and probably have spared him some confusion in his subsequent life. But the talent of waiting was, of all others, the one he wanted most. Impetuous velocity, all-hoping headlong alacrity, what we must call rashness and impatience, characterized him in most of his important and unimportant procedures; from the purpose to the execution there was usually but one big leap with him. A few months after Mr. Hare was gone, Sterling wrote that his purposes were a little changed by the late meeting at Bonn; that he now longed to enter the Church straightway; that if the Herstmonceux Curacy was still vacant, and the Rector's kind thought towards him still held, he would instantly endeavour to qualify himself for that office.

Answer being in the affirmative on both heads, Sterling returned to England; took orders,—'ordained deacon at Chichester on Trinity Sunday in 1834' (he never became technically priest):—and so, having fitted himself and family with a reasonable house, in one of those leafy lanes in quiet Herstmonceux, on the edge of Pevensey Level, he commenced the duties of his Curacy.

The bereaved young lady has *taken* the veil, then!

Even so. 'Life is growing all so dark and brutal; must 'be redeemed into human, if it will continue life. 'Some pious heroism, to give a human colour to life 'again, on any terms,'—even on impossible ones!

To such length can transcendental moonshine, cast by some morbidly radiating Coleridge into the chaos of a fermenting life, act magically there, and produce divulsions and convulsions and diseased developments. So dark and abstruse, without lamp or authentic finger-post, is the course of pious genius towards the Eternal Kingdoms grown. No fixed highway more; the old spiritual highways and recognized paths to the Eternal, now all torn up and flung in heaps, submerged in unutterable boiling mud-oceans of Hypocrisy and Unbelievability, of brutal living Atheism and damnable dead putrescent Cant: surely a tragic pilgrimage for all mortals; Darkness, and the mere shadow of Death, enveloping all things from pole to pole; and in the raging gulf-currents, offering us will-o'-wisps for lodestars,—intimating that there are no stars, nor ever were, except certain Old-Jew ones which have now gone out. Once more, a tragic pilgrimage for all mortals; and for the young pious soul, winged with genius, and passionately seeking land, and passionately abhorrent of floating carrion withal, more tragical than for any! —A pilgrimage we must all undertake nevertheless, and make the best of with our respective means. Some arrive; a glorious few: many must be lost,—go down upon the floating wreck which they took for land. Nay, courage! These also, so far as there was any heroism in them, have bequeathed their life as a contribution to us, have valiantly laid their bodies in the chasm for us: of these also there is no ray of heroism *lost*,—and, on the whole, what else of them could or should be 'saved' at any time? Courage, and ever Forward!

Concerning this attempt of Sterling's to find sanctuary in the old Church, and desperately grasp the hem of her garment in such manner, there will at present be many opinions: and mine must be recorded in flat

reproval of it, in mere pitying condemnation of it, as a rash, false, unwise and unpermitted step. Nay, among the evil lessons of his Time to poor Sterling, I cannot but account this the worst; properly indeed, as we may say, the apotheosis, the solemn apology and consecration, of all the evil lessons that were in it to him. Alas, if we did remember the divine and awful nature of God's Truth, and had not so forgotten it as poor doomed creatures never did before,—should we, durst we in our most audacious moments, think of wedding *it* to the world's Untruth, which is also, like all untruths, the Devil's? Only in the world's last lethargy can such things be done, and accounted safe and pious! Fools! 'Do you think the Living God is a buzzard idol', sternly asks Milton, that you dare address Him in this manner?—Such darkness, thick sluggish clouds of cowardice and oblivious baseness, have accumulated on us; thickening as if towards the eternal sleep! It is not now known, what never needed proof or statement before, that Religion is not a doubt; that it is a certainty,—or else a mockery and horror. That none or all of the many things we are in doubt about, and need to have demonstrated and rendered probable, can by any alchemy be made a 'Religion' for us; but are and must continue a baleful, quiet or unquiet, Hypocrisy for us; and bring—*salvation*, do we fancy? I think, it is another thing they will bring; and are, on all hands, visibly bringing, this good while!—

The Time, then, with its deliriums, has done its worst for poor Sterling. Into deeper aberration it cannot lead him; this is the crowning error. Happily, as beseems the superlative of errors, it was a very brief, almost a momentary one. In June 1834 Sterling dates as installed at Herstmonceux; and is flinging, as usual, his whole soul into the business; successfully so far as outward results could show: but already in September, he begins to have misgivings; and in February following, quits it altogether,—the rest of his

life being, in great part, a laborious effort of detail to pick the fragments of it off him, and be free of it in soul as well as in title.

At this the extreme point of spiritual deflexion and depression, when the world's madness, unusually impressive on such a man, has done its very worst with him, and in all future errors whatsoever he will be a little less mistaken, we may close the First Part of Sterling's Life.

PART II

CHAPTER I

CURATE

By Mr. Hare's account, no priest of any Church could more fervently address himself to his functions than Sterling now did. He went about among the poor, the ignorant, and those that had need of help; zealously forwarded schools and beneficences; strove, with his whole might, to instruct and aid whosoever suffered consciously in body, or still worse unconsciously in mind. He had charged himself to make the Apostle Paul his model; the perils and voyagings and ultimate martyrdom of Christian Paul, in those old ages, on the great scale, were to be translated into detail, and become the practical emblem of Christian Sterling on the coast of Sussex in this new age. 'It would be no 'longer from Jerusalem to Damascus,' writes Sterling, 'to Arabia, to Derbe, Lystra, Ephesus, that he would 'travel: but each house of his appointed Parish would 'be to him what each of those great cities was,—a place 'where he would bend his whole being, and spend his 'heart for the conversion, purification, elevation of 'those under his influence. The whole man would be 'forever at work for this purpose; head, heart, know-'ledge, time, body, possessions, all would be directed 'to this end.' A high enough model set before one:—how to be realized!—Sterling hoped to realize it, to struggle towards realizing it, in some small degree. This is Mr. Hare's report of him:

'He was continually devising some fresh scheme for

'improving the condition of the Parish. His aim was 'to awaken the minds of the people, to arouse their 'conscience, to call forth their sense of moral respon- 'sibility, to make them feel their own sinfulness, their 'need of redemption, and thus lead them to a recogni- 'tion of the Divine Love by which that redemption 'is offered to us. In visiting them he was diligent in 'all weathers, to the risk of his own health, which was 'greatly impaired thereby; and his gentleness and 'considerate care for the sick won their affection; so 'that, though his stay was very short, his name is still, 'after a dozen years, cherished by many.'

How beautiful would Sterling be in all this; rushing forward like a host towards victory; playing and pulsing like sunshine or soft lightning; busy at all hours to perform his part in abundant and superabundant measure! 'Of that which it was to me personally,' continues Mr. Hare, 'to have such a fellow-labourer, 'to live constantly in the freest communion with such 'a friend, I cannot speak. He came to me at a time of 'heavy affliction, just after I had heard that the Bro- 'ther, who had been the sharer of all my thoughts and 'feelings from childhood, had bid farewell to his 'earthly life at Rome; and thus he seemed given to 'me to make-up in some sort for him whom I had lost. 'Almost daily did I look out for his usual hour of 'coming to me, and watch his tall slender form walking 'rapidly across the hill in front of my window; with 'the assurance that he was coming to cheer and brighten, 'to rouse and stir me, to call me up to some height of 'feeling, or down to some depth of thought. His 'lively spirit, responding instantaneously to every 'impulse of Nature and Art; his generous ardour in 'behalf of whatever is noble and true; his scorn of 'all meanness, of all false pretences and conventional 'beliefs, softened as it was by compassion for the 'victims of those besetting sins of a cultivated age; 'his never-flagging impetuosity in pushing onward to 'some unattained point of duty or of knowledge: all 'this, along with his gentle, almost reverential affection-

'ateness towards his former tutor, rendered my inter-
'course with him an unspeakable blessing; and time
'after time has it seemed to me that his visit has been
'like a shower of rain, bringing down freshness and
'brightness on a dusty roadside hedge. By him too
'the recollection of these our daily meetings was
'cherished till the last.'[1]

There are many poor people still at Herstmonceux who affectionately remember him; Mr. Hare especially makes mention of one good man there, in his young days 'a poor cobbler', and now advanced to a much better position, who gratefully ascribes this outward and the other improvements in his life to Sterling's generous encouragement and charitable care for him. Such was the curate-life at Herstmonceux. So, in those actual leafy lanes, on the edge of Pevensey Level, in this new age, did our poor New Paul (on hest of certain oracles) diligently study to comport himself,—and struggle with all his might *not* to be a moonshine shadow of the First Paul.

It was in this summer of 1834,—month of May, shortly after arriving in London,—that I first saw Sterling's Father. A stout broad gentleman of sixty, perpendicular in attitude, rather showily dressed, and of gracious, ingenious and slightly elaborate manners. It was at Mrs. Austin's in Bayswater; he was just taking leave as I entered, so our interview lasted only a moment: but the figure of the man, as Sterling's father, had already an interest for me, and I remember the time well. Captain Edward Sterling, as we formerly called him, had now quite dropt the military title, nobody even of his friends now remembering it; and was known, according to his wish, in political and other circles, as Mr. Sterling, a private gentleman of some figure. Over whom hung, moreover, a kind of mysterious nimbus as the principal or one of the principal writers in the *Times*, which gave an interesting chiaroscuro to

[1] Hare, xlviii, liv, lv.

his character in society. A potent, profitable, but somewhat questionable position; of which, though he affected, and sometimes with anger, altogether to disown it, and rigorously insisted on the rights of anonymity, he was not unwilling to take the honours too: the private pecuniary advantages were very undeniable; and his reception in the Clubs, and occasionally in higher quarters, was a good deal modelled on the universal belief in it.

John Sterling at Herstmonceux that afternoon, and his Father here in London, would have offered strange contrasts to an eye that had seen them both. Contrasts, and yet concordances. They were two very different-looking men, and were following two very different modes of activity that afternoon. And yet with a strange family likeness, too, both in the men and their activities; the central impulse in each, the faculties applied to fulfil said impulse, not at all dissimilar,—as grew visible to me on farther knowledge.

CHAPTER II

NOT CURATE

Thus it went on for some months at Herstmonceux; but thus it could not last. We said there were already misgivings as to health &c. in September:[1] that was but the fourth month, for it had begun only in June. The like clouds of misgiving, flights of dark vapour, chequering more and more the bright sky of this promised land, rose heavier and rifer month after month; till in February following, that is in the eighth month from starting, the sky had grown quite overshaded; and poor Sterling had to think practically of departure from his promised land again, finding that the goal of his pilgrimage was *not* there. Not there, wherever it

[1] Hare, p. lvi.

may be! March again, therefore; the abiding city, and post at which we can live and die, is still ahead of us, it would appear!

'Ill-health' was the external cause; and, to all parties concerned, to Sterling himself I have no doubt as completely as to any, the one determining cause. Nor was the ill-health wanting; it was there in too sad reality. And yet properly it was not there as the burden; it was there as the last ounce which broke the camel's back. I take it, in this as in other cases known to me, ill-health was not the primary cause but rather the ultimate one, the summing-up of innumerable far deeper conscious and unconscious causes,—the cause which *could* boldly show itself on the surface, and give the casting vote. Such was often Sterling's way, as one could observe in such cases: though the most guileless, undeceptive and transparent of men, he had a noticeable, almost childlike faculty of self-deception, and usually substituted for the primary determining motive and set of motives, some ultimate ostensible one, and gave that out to himself and others as the ruling impulse for important changes in life. As is the way with much more ponderous and deliberate men;—as is the way, in a degree, with all men!

Enough, in February, 1834, Sterling came up to London, to consult with his physicians,—and in fact in all ways to consider with himself and friends,—what was to be done in regard to this Herstmonceux business. The oracle of the physicians, like that of Delphi, was not exceedingly determinate: but it did bear, what was a sufficiently undeniable fact, that Sterling's constitution, with a tendency to pulmonary ailments, was ill-suited for the office of a preacher; that total abstinence from preaching, for a year or two, would clearly be the safer course. To which effect he writes to Mr. Hare with a tone of sorrowful agitation; gives up his clerical duties at Herstmonceux;—and never resumed them there or elsewhere. He had been in the Church eight months in all: a brief section of his life, but an important one, which coloured several

of his subsequent years, and now strangely colours all his years in the memory of some.

This we may account the second grand crisis of his History. Radicalism, not long since, had come to its consummation, and vanished from him in a tragic manner. 'Not by Radicalism is the path to Human Nobleness for me!' And here now had English Priesthood risen like a sun, over the waste ruins and extinct volcanoes of his dead Radical world, with promise of new blessedness and healing under its wings; and this too has soon found itself an illusion: 'Not by Priesthood either lies the way, then. Once more, where 'does the way lie!'—To follow illusions till they burst and vanish is the lot of all new souls who, luckily or lucklessly, are left to their own choice in starting on this Earth. The roads are many; the authentic finger-posts are few,—never fewer than in this era, when in so many senses the waters are out. Sterling of all men had the quickest sense for nobleness, heroism, and the human *summum bonum*; the liveliest headlong spirit of adventure and audacity; few gifted living men less stubbornness of perseverance. Illusions, in his chase of the *summum bonum*, were not likely to be wanting; aberrations, and wasteful changes of course, were likely to be many! It is in the history of such vehement, trenchant, far-shining and yet intrinsically light and volatile souls, missioned into this epoch to seek their way there, that we best see what a confused epoch it is.

This clerical aberration,—for such it undoubtedly was in Sterling,—we have ascribed to Coleridge; and do clearly think that had there been no Coleridge, neither had this been,—nor had English Puseyism or some other strange enough universal portents been. Nevertheless, let us say farther that it lay partly in the general bearing of the world for such a man. This battle, universal in our sad epoch, of 'all old things passing away' against 'all things becoming new', has its summary and animating heart in that of Radicalism against Church; there, as in its flaming core, and point

of focal splendour, does the heroic worth that lies in each side of the quarrel most clearly disclose itself; and Sterling was the man, above many, to recognize such worth on both sides. Natural enough, in such a one, that the light of Radicalism having gone out in darkness for him, the opposite splendour should next rise as the chief, and invite his loyalty till it also failed. In one form or the other, such an aberration was not unlikely for him. But an aberration, especially in this form, we may certainly call it. No man of Sterling's veracity, had he clearly consulted his own heart, or had his own heart been capable of clearly responding, and not been dazzled and bewildered by transient fantasies and theosophic moonshine, could have undertaken this function. His heart would have answered: 'No, 'thou canst not. What is incredible to thee, thou shalt 'not, at thy soul's peril, attempt to believe!—Else- 'whither for a refuge, or die here. Go to Perdition if 'thou must,—but not with a lie in thy mouth; by the 'Eternal Maker, no!'

Alas, once more! How are poor mortals whirled hither and thither in the tumultuous chaos of our era; and, under the thick smoke-canopy which has eclipsed all stars, how do they fly now after this poor meteor, now after that!—Sterling abandoned his clerical office in February 1835; having held it, and ardently followed it, so long as we say,—eight calendar months in all.

It was on this his February expedition to London that I first saw Sterling,—at the India House incidentally, one afternoon, where I found him in company with John Mill, whom I happened like himself to be visiting for a few minutes. The sight of one whose fine qualities I had often heard of lately, was interesting enough; and, on the whole, proved not disappointing, though it was the translation of dream into fact, that is of poetry into prose, and showed its unrhymed side withal. A loose, careless-looking, thin figure, in careless dim costume, sat, in a lounging posture, carelessly and copiously talking. I was struck with the kindly but

restless swift-glancing eyes, which looked as if the spirits were all out coursing like a pack of merry eager beagles, beating every bush. The brow, rather sloping in form, was not of imposing character, though again the head was longish, which is always the best sign of intellect; the physiognomy in general indicated animation rather than strength.

We talked rapidly of various unmemorable things: I remember coming on the Negroes, and noticing that Sterling's notions on the Slavery Question had not advanced into the stage of mine. In reference to the question whether an 'engagement for life', on just terms, between parties who are fixed in the character of master and servant, as the Whites and the Negroes are, is not really better than one from day to day,—he said with a kindly jeer, 'I would have the Negroes themselves consulted as to that!'—and would not in the least believe that the Negroes were by no means final or perfect judges of it.—His address, I perceived, was abrupt, unceremonious; probably not at all disinclined to logic, and capable of dashing in upon you like a charge of cossacks, on occasion: but it was also eminently ingenious, social, guileless. We did all very well together: and Sterling and I walked westward in company, choosing whatever lanes or quietest streets there were, as far as Knightsbridge where our roads parted; talking on moralities, theological philosophies; arguing copiously, but *except* in opinion not disagreeing.

In his notions on such subjects, the expected Coleridge cast of thought was very visible; and he seemed to express it even with exaggeration, and in a fearless dogmatic manner. Identity of sentiment, difference of opinion: these are the known elements of a pleasant dialogue. We parted with the mutual wish to meet again;—which accordingly, at his Father's house and at mine, we soon repeatedly did; and already, in the few days before his return to Herstmonceux, had laid the foundations of a frank intercourse, pointing towards pleasant intimacies both with himself and with his circle, which in the future were abundantly fulfilled.

His Mother, essentially and even professedly 'Scotch', took to my Wife gradually with a most kind maternal relation; his Father, a gallant showy stirring gentleman, the Magus of the *Times*, had talk and argument ever ready, was an interesting figure, and more and more took interest in us. We had unconsciously made an acquisition, which grew richer and wholesomer with every new year; and ranks now, seen in the pale moonlight of memory, and must ever rank, among the precious possessions of life.

Sterling's bright ingenuity, and also his audacity, velocity and alacrity, struck me more and more. It was, I think, on the occasion of a party given one of these evenings at his Father's, where I remember John Mill, John Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, and a number of young and elderly figures of distinction,—that a group having formed on the younger side of the room, and transcendentalisms and theologies forming the topic, a number of deep things were said in abrupt conversational style, Sterling in the thick of it. For example, one sceptical figure praised the Church of England, in Hume's phrase, as 'a Church tending to keep down fanaticism', and recommendable for its very indifferency; whereupon a transcendental figure urges him: 'You are afraid of the horse's kicking: but will 'you sacrifice all qualities to being safe from that? 'Then get a dead horse. None comparable to that for 'not kicking in your stable!' Upon which, a laugh; with new laughs on other the like occasions;—and at last, in the fire of some discussion, Sterling, who was unusually eloquent and animated, broke out with this wild phrase, 'I could plunge into the bottom of 'Hell, if I were sure of finding the Devil there and 'getting him strangled!' Which produced the loudest laugh of all; and had to be repeated on Mrs. Crawford's inquiry, to the house at large; and, creating among the elders a kind of silent shudder,—though we urged that the feat would really be a good investment of human industry,—checked or stopt these theologic thunders for the evening. I still remember Sterling

as in one of his most animated moods that evening. He probably returned to Herstmonceux next day, where he proposed to reside for some indefinite time.

Arrived at Herstmonceux, he had not forgotten us. One of his Letters written there soon after was the following, which much entertained me, in various ways. It turns on a poor book of mine, called *Sartor Resartus*; which was not then even a Book, but was still hanging desolately under bibliopolic difficulties, now in its fourth or fifth year, on the wrong side of the river, as a mere aggregate of Magazine Articles; having at last been slit into that form, and lately completed *so*, and put together into legibility. I suppose Sterling had borrowed it of me. The adventurous hunter spirit which had started such a bemired *Auerochs*, or Urus of the German woods, and decided on chasing that as game, struck me not a little;—and the poor Wood-Ox, so bemired in the forests, took it as a compliment rather:

'*To Thomas Carlyle, Esq., Chelsea, London.*

'Herstmonceux near Battle, 29th May, 1835.

'My dear Carlyle,—I have now read twice, with 'care, the wondrous account of Teufelsdröckh and his 'Opinions; and I need not say that it has given me 'much to think of. It falls-in with the feelings and 'tastes which were, for years, the ruling ones of my 'life; but which you will not be angry with me when 'I say that I am infinitely and hourly thankful for 'having escaped from. Not that I think of this state 'of mind as one with which I have no longer any con-'cern. The sense of a oneness of life and power in all 'existence; and of a boundless exuberance of beauty 'around us, to which most men are wellnigh dead, is 'a possession which no one who has ever enjoyed it 'would wish to lose. When to this we add the deep 'feeling of the difference between the actual and the 'ideal in Nature, and still more in Man; and bring in, 'to explain this, the principle of duty, as that which

'connects us with a possible Higher State, and sets us 'in progress towards it,—we have a cycle of thoughts 'which was the whole spiritual empire of the wisest 'Pagans, and which might well supply food for the 'wide speculations and richly creative fancy of Teufels-'dröckh, or his prototype Jean Paul.

'How then comes it, we cannot but ask, that these 'ideas, displayed assuredly with no want of eloquence, 'vivacity or earnestness, have found, unless I am very 'much mistaken, so little acceptance among the best 'and most energetic minds in this country? In a 'country where millions read the Bible, and thousands 'Shakespeare; where Wordsworth circulates through 'book-clubs and drawing-rooms; where there are 'innumerable admirers of your favourite Burns; and 'where Coleridge, by sending from his solitude the voice 'of earnest spiritual instruction, came to be beloved, 'studied and mourned for, by no small or careless 'school of disciples?—To answer this question would, 'of course, require more thought and knowledge than 'I can pretend to bring to it. But there are some points 'on which I will venture to say a few words.

'In the first place, as to the form of composition, '—which may be called, I think, the Rhapsodico-'Reflective. In this the *Sartor Resartus* resembles 'some of the master-works of human invention, which 'have been acknowledged as such by many genera-'tions; and especially the works of Rabelais, Mon-'taigne, Sterne and Swift. There is nothing I know 'of in Antiquity like it. That which comes nearest is 'perhaps the Platonic Dialogue. But of this, although 'there is something of the playful and fanciful on the 'surface, there is in reality neither in the language '(which is austerely determined to its end), nor in the 'method and progression of the work, any of that 'headlong self-asserting capriciousness, which, if not 'discernible in the plan of Teufelsdröckh's Memoirs, is 'yet plainly to be seen in the structure of the sentences, 'the lawless oddity, and strange heterogeneous com-'bination and allusion. The principle of this difference,

'observable often elsewhere in modern literature (for 'the same thing is to be found, more or less, in many 'of our most genial works of imagination,—*Don 'Quixote*, for instance, and the writings of Jeremy 'Taylor), seems to be that well-known one of the 'predominant objectivity of the Pagan mind; while 'among us the subjective has risen into superiority, 'and brought with it in each individual a multitude 'of peculiar associations and relations. These, as not 'explicable from any one *external* principle assumed 'as a premiss by the ancient philosopher, were rejected 'from the sphere of his aesthetic creation: but to us 'they all have a value and meaning; being connected 'by the bond of our own personality, and all alike 'existing in that infinity which is its arena.

'But however this may be, and comparing the 'Teufelsdröckhean Epopee only with those other 'modern works,—it is noticeable that Rabelais, Mon- 'taigne and Sterne have trusted for the currency of 'their writings, in a great degree, to the use of obscene 'and sensual stimulants. Rabelais, besides, was full 'of contemporary and personal satire; and seems to 'have been a champion in the great cause of his time, '—as was Montaigne also,—that of the right of thought 'in all competent minds, unrestrained by any outward 'authority. Montaigne, moreover, contains more pleas- 'ant and lively gossip, and more distinct good- 'humoured painting of his own character and daily 'habits than any other writer I know. Sterne is never 'obscure, and never moral; and the costume of his 'subjects is drawn from the familiar experience of his 'own time and country: and Swift, again, has the 'same merit of the clearest perspicuity, joined to that 'of the most homely, unaffected, forcible English. 'These points of difference seem to me the chief ones 'which bear against the success of the *Sartor*. On the 'other hand, there is in Teufelsdröckh a depth and 'fervour of feeling, and a power of serious eloquence, 'far beyond that of any of these four writers; and to 'which indeed there is nothing at all comparable in

'any of them, except perhaps now and then, and very 'imperfectly, in Montaigne.

'Of the other points of comparison there are two 'which I would chiefly dwell on: and first as to the 'language. A good deal of this is positively barbarous. '"Environment", "vestural", "stertorous", "visu- 'alized", "complected", and others to be found I 'think in the first twenty pages,—are words, so far as 'I know, without any authority; some of them con- 'trary to analogy; and none repaying by their value 'the disadvantage of novelty. To these must be added 'new and erroneous locutions: "whole other tissues" 'for *all the other*, and similar uses of the word *whole*; '"orients" for *pearls*; "lucid" and "lucent" 'employed as if they were different in meaning; '"hulls" perpetually for *coverings*, it being a word 'hardly used, and then only for the husk of a nut; '"to insure a man of misapprehension"; "talented," 'a mere newspaper and hustings word, invented, I 'believe, by O'Connell.

'I must also mention the constant recurrence of 'some words in a quaint and queer connexion, which 'gives a grotesque and somewhat repulsive mannerism 'to many sentences. Of these the commonest offender 'is "quite"; which appears in almost every page, and 'gives at first a droll kind of emphasis; but soon 'becomes wearisome. "Nay", "manifold", "cun- 'ning enough significance", "faculty" (meaning a 'man's rational or moral *power*), "special", "not 'without", haunt the reader as if in some uneasy dream 'which does not rise to the dignity of nightmare. Some 'of these strange mannerisms fall under the general 'head of a singularity peculiar, so far as I know, to 'Teufelsdröckh. For instance, that of the incessant 'use of a sort of odd superfluous qualification of his 'assertions; which seems to give the character of 'deliberateness and caution to the style, but in time 'sounds like mere trick or involuntary habit. "Almost" 'does more than yeoman's, *almost* slave's service in 'this way. Something similar may be remarked of

'the use of the double negative by way of affirma-
'tion.

'Under this head, of language, may be mentioned,
'though not with strict grammatical accuracy, two
'standing characteristics of the Professor's style,—at
'least as rendered into English: *First*, the composition
'of words, such as "snow-and-rosebloom maiden": :
'an attractive damsel doubtless in Germany, but, with
'all her charms, somewhat uncouth here. "Life-
'vision" is another example; and many more might
'be found. To say nothing of the innumerable cases
'in which the words are only intelligible as a compound
'term, though not distinguished by hyphens. Of course
'the composition of words is sometimes allowable even
'in English: but the habit of dealing with German
'seems to have produced, in the pages before us, a pro-
'digious superabundance of this form of expression;
'which gives harshness and strangeness, where the
'matter would at all events have been surprising enough.
'*Secondly*, I object, with the same qualification, to
'the frequent use of *inversion*; which generally appears
'as a transposition of the two members of a clause, in a
'way which would not have been practised in conversa-
'tion. It certainly gives emphasis and force, and
'often serves to point the meaning. But a style may
'be fatiguing and faulty precisely by being too emphatic,
'forcible and pointed; and so straining the attention
'to find its meaning, or the admiration to appreciate
'its beauty.

'Another class of considerations connects itself with
'the heightened and plethoric fullness of the style:
'its accumulation and contrast of imagery; its occa-
'sional jerking and almost spasmodic violence;—and
'above all, the painful subjective excitement, which
'seems the element and groundwork even of every
'description of Nature; often taking the shape of
'sarcasm or broad jest, but never subsiding into calm.
'There is also a point which I should think worth
'attending to, were I planning any similar book: I
'mean the importance, in a work of imagination, of

'not too much disturbing in the reader's mind the 'balance of the New and Old. The former addresses 'itself to his active, the latter to his passive faculty; 'and these are mutually dependent, and must co-exist 'in certain proportion, if you wish to combine his 'sympathy and progressive exertion with willingness 'and ease of attention. This should be taken into ac- 'count in forming a style; for of course it cannot be 'consciously thought of in composing each sentence.

'But chiefly it seems important in determining the 'plan of a work. If the tone of feeling, the line of 'speculation are out of the common way, and sure to 'present some difficulty to the average reader, then 'it would probably be desirable to select, for the cir- 'cumstances, drapery and accessories of all kinds, those 'most familiar, or at least most attractive. A fable 'of the homeliest purport, and commonest everyday 'application, derives an interest and charm from its 'turning on the characters and acts of gods and genii, 'lions and foxes, Arabs and Affghauns. On the con- 'trary, for philosophic inquiry and truths of awful 'preciousness, I would select as my personages and 'interlocutors beings with whose language and "where- 'abouts" my readers would be familiar. Thus did 'Plato in his Dialogues, Christ in his Parables. There- 'fore it seems doubtful whether it was judicious to 'make a German Professor the hero of *Sartor*. Berkeley 'began his *Siris* with tar-water; but what can English 'readers be expected to make of *Gukguk* by way of 'prelibation to your nectar and tokay? The circum- 'stances and details do not flash with living reality 'on the minds of your readers, but on the contrary 'themselves require some of that attention and minute 'speculation, the whole original stock of which, in the 'minds of most of them, would not be too much to 'enable them to follow your views of Man and Nature. 'In short, there is not a sufficient basis of the common 'to justify the amount of peculiarity in the work. In 'a book of science, these considerations would of course 'be inapplicable; but then the whole shape and colour-

'ing of the book must be altered to make it such; and
'a man who wishes merely to get at the philosophical
'result, or summary of the whole, will regard the
'details and illustrations as so much unprofitable
'surplusage.

'The sense of strangeness is also awakened by the
'marvellous combinations, in which the work abounds
'to a degree that the common reader must find per-
'fectly bewildering. This can hardly, however, be
'treated as a consequence of the *style*; for the style in
'this respect coheres with, and springs from, the whole
'turn and tendency of thought. The noblest images
'are objects of a humorous smile, in a mind which sees
'itself above all Nature and throned in the arms of an
'Almighty Necessity; while the meanest have a dig-
'nity, inasmuch as they are trivial symbols of the same
'one life to which the great whole belongs. And hence,
'as I divine, the startling whirl of incongruous juxta-
'position, which of a truth must to many readers
'seem as amazing as if the Pythia on the tripod should
'have struck-up a drinking-song, or Thersites had
'caught the prophetic strain of Cassandra.

'All this, of course, appears to me true and relevant;
'but I cannot help feeling that it is, after all, but a
'poor piece of quackery to comment on a multitude
'of phenomena without adverting to the principle
'which lies at the root, and gives the true meaning to
'them all. Now this principle I seem to myself to
'find in the state of mind which is attributed to Teu-
'felsdröckh; in his state of mind, I say, not in his
'opinions, though these are, in him as in all men, most
'important,—being one of the best indices to his state
'of mind. Now what distinguishes him, not merely
'from the greatest and best men who have been on
'earth for eighteen hundred years, but from the whole
'body of those who have been working forwards
'towards the good, and have been the salt and light
'of the world, is this: That he does not believe in
'a God. Do not be indignant, I am blaming no one;

'—but if I write my thoughts, I must write them 'honestly.

'Teufelsdröckh does not belong to the herd of sensual 'and thoughtless men; because he does perceive 'in all Existence a unity of power; because he does 'believe that this is a real power external to him and 'dominant to a certain extent over him, and does not 'think that he is himself a shadow in a world of shadows. 'He has a deep feeling of the beautiful, the good and 'the true; and a faith in their final victory.

'At the same time, how evident is the strong inward 'unrest, the Titanic heaving of mountain on mountain; 'the storm-like rushing over land and sea in search of 'peace. He writhes and roars under his consciousness 'of the difference in himself between the possible and 'the actual, the hoped-for and the existent. He feels 'that duty is the highest law of his own being; and 'knowing how it bids the waves be stilled into an icy 'fixedness and grandeur, he trusts (but with a bound-'less inward misgiving) that there is a principle of 'order which will reduce all confusion to shape and 'clearness. But wanting peace himself, his fierce dis-'satisfaction fixes on all that is weak, corrupt and 'imperfect around him; and instead of a calm and 'steady co-operation with all those who are endeavouring 'to apply the highest ideas as remedies for the worst 'evils, he holds himself aloof in savage isolation; and 'cherishes (though he dare not own) a stern joy at the 'prospect at that Catastrophe which is to turn loose 'again the elements of man's social life, and give for 'a time the victory to evil;—in hopes that each new 'convulsion of the world must bring us nearer to the 'ultimate restoration of all things; fancying that each 'may be the last. Wanting the calm and cheerful 'reliance, which would be the spring of active exertion, 'he flatters his own distemper by persuading himself 'that his own age and generation are peculiarly feeble 'and decayed; and would even perhaps be willing to 'exchange the restless immaturity of our self-conscious-'ness, and the promise of its long throe-pangs, for the

'unawakened undoubting simplicity of the world's 'childhood; of the times in which there was all the 'evil and horror of our day, only with the difference 'that conscience had not arisen to try and condemn 'it. In these longings, if they are Teufelsdröckh's, he 'seems to forget that, could we go back five thousand 'years, we should only have the prospect of travelling 'them again, and arriving at last at the same point 'at which we stand now.

'Something of this state of mind I may say that 'I understand; for I have myself experienced it. 'And the root of the matter appears to me: A want 'of sympathy with the great body of those who are 'now endeavouring to guide and help onward their 'fellow-men. And in what is this alienation grounded? 'It is, as I believe, simply in the difference on that 'point: viz. the clear, deep, habitual recognition of 'a one Living *Personal* God, essentially good, wise, 'true and holy, the Author of all that exists; and a re-'union with whom is the only end of all rational beings. 'This belief . . . [*There follow now several pages on "Personal God", and other abstruse or indeed properly unspeakable matters; these, and a general Postcript of qualifying purport, I will suppress; extracting only the following fractions, as luminous or slightly significant to us:*]

'Now see the difference of Teufelsdröckh's feelings. 'At the end of book iii. chap. 8, I find these words: '"But whence? O Heaven, whither? Sense knows '"not; Faith knows not; only that it is through '"mystery to mystery, from God to God.

'"We *are such stuff*
'"As dreams are made of, and our little life
'"Is rounded with a sleep."

'And this tallies with the whole strain of his character. 'What we find everywhere, with an abundant use of 'the name of God, is the conception of a formless 'Infinite whether in time or space; of a high inscru-'table Necessity, which it is the chief wisdom and

'virtue to submit to, which is the mysterious impersonal 'base of all Existence,—shows itself in the laws of 'every separate being's nature; and for man in the 'shape of duty. On the other hand, I affirm, we do 'know whence we come and whither we go!'—

. . . 'And in this state of mind, as there is no true 'sympathy with others, just as little is there any true 'peace for ourselves. There is indeed possible the 'unsympathizing factitious calm of Art, which we find 'in Goethe. But at what expense is it bought? 'Simply, by abandoning altogether the idea of duty, 'which is the great witness of our personality. And 'he attains his inhuman ghastly calmness by reducing 'the Universe to a heap of material for the idea of 'beauty to work on.'—

. . . 'The sum of all I have been writing, as to the 'connexion of our faith in God with our feeling towards 'men and our mode of action, may of course be quite 'erroneous: but granting its truth, it would supply 'the one principle which I have been seeking for, in 'order to explain the peculiarities of style in your 'account of Teufelsdröckh and his writings.' . . . 'The 'life and works of Luther are the best comment I know 'of on this doctrine of mine.

'Reading over what I have written, I find I have 'not nearly done justice to my own sense of the genius 'and moral energy of the book; but this is what you 'will best excuse.—Believe me most sincerely and 'faithfully yours,

'John Sterling.'

Here are sufficient points of 'discrepancy with agreement', here is material for talk and argument enough; and an expanse of free discussion open, which requires rather to be speedily restricted for convenience' sake, than allowed to widen itself into the boundless, as it tends to do!—

In all Sterling's Letters to myself and others, a large collection of which now lies before me, duly copied and indexed, there is, to one that knew his speech as well,

a perhaps unusual likeness between the speech and the Letters; and yet, for most part, with a great inferiority on the part of these. These, thrown off, one and all of them, without premeditation, and with most rapid-flowing pen, are naturally as like his speech as writing can well be; this is their grand merit to us: but on the other hand, the want of the living tones, swift looks and motions, and manifold dramatic accompaniments, tells heavily, more heavily than common. What can be done with champagne itself, much more with soda-water, when the gaseous spirit is fled! The reader, in any specimens he may see, must bear this in mind.

Meanwhile these Letters do excel in honesty, in candour and transparency: their very carelessness secures their excellence in this respect. And in another much deeper and more essential respect I must likewise call them excellent,—in their childlike goodness, in the purity of heart, the noble affection and fidelity they everywhere manifest in the writer. This often touchingly strikes a familiar friend in reading them; and will awaken reminiscences (when you have the commentary in your own memory) which are sad and beautiful, and not without reproach to you on occasion. To all friends, and all good causes, this man is true; behind their back as before their face, the same man! —Such traits of the autobiographic sort, from these Letters, as can serve to paint him or his life, and promise not to weary the reader, I must endeavour to select, in the sequel.

CHAPTER III

BAYSWATER

STERLING continued to reside at Herstmonceux through the spring and summer; holding by the peaceable retired house he still had there, till the vague future might more definitely shape itself, and better point-out what place of abode would suit him in his new circumstances. He made frequent brief visits to London; in which I, among other friends, frequently saw him, our acquaintance at each visit improving in all ways. Like a swift dashing meteor he came into our circle; coruscated among us, for a day or two, with sudden pleasant illumination; then again suddenly withdrew, —we hoped, not for long.

I suppose, he was full of uncertainties; but undoubtedly was gravitating towards London. Yet, on the whole, on the surface of him, you saw no uncertainties; far from that: it seemed always rather with peremptory resolutions, and swift express businesses, that he was charged. Sickly in body, the testimony said: but here always was a mind that gave you the impression of peremptory alertness, cheery swift decision,—of a *health* which you might have called exuberant. I remember dialogues with him, of that year; one pleasant dialogue under the trees of the Park (where now, in 1851, is the thing called 'Crystal Palace') with the June sunset flinging long shadows for us; the last of the Quality just vanishing for dinner, and the great night beginning to prophesy of itself. Our talk (like that of the foregoing Letter) was of the faults of my style, of my way of thinking, of my &c. &c.; all which admonitions and remonstrances, so friendly and innocent, from this young junior-senior, I was willing to listen to, though unable, as usual, to get almost any practical hold of them. As usual, the garments do not fit you, you are lost in the garments, or you cannot

get into them at all; this is not your suit of clothes, it must be another's:—alas, these are not your dimensions, these are only the optical angles you subtend; on the whole, you will never get measured in that way!—

Another time, of date probably very contiguous, I remember hearing Sterling preach. It was in some new College-chapel in Somerset House (I suppose, what is now called King's College); a very quiet small place, the audience student-looking youths, with a few elder people, perhaps mostly friends of the preacher's. The discourse, delivered with a grave sonorous composure, and far surpassing in talent the usual run of sermons, had withal an air of human veracity as I still recollect, and bespoke dignity and piety of mind: but gave me the impression rather of artistic excellence than of unction or inspiration in that kind. Sterling returned with us to Chelsea that day;—and in the afternoon we went on the Thames Putney-ward together, we two with my Wife; under the sunny skies, on the quiet water, and with copious cheery talk, the remembrance of which is still present enough to me.

This was properly my only specimen of Sterling's preaching. Another time, late in the same autumn, I did indeed attend him one evening to some Church in the City,—a big Church behind Cheapside, 'built by Wren' as he carefully informed me;—but there, in my wearied mood, the chief subject of reflection was the almost total vacancy of the place, and how an eloquent soul was preaching to mere lamps and prayer-books; and of the sermon I retain no image. It came up in the way of banter, if he ever urged the duty of 'Church extension', which already he very seldom did and at length never, what a specimen we once had of bright lamps, gilt prayer-books, baize-lined pews, Wren-built architecture; and how, in almost all directions, you might have fired a musket through the Church, and hit no Christian life. A terrible outlook indeed for the Apostolic labourer in the brick-and-mortar line!—

In the Autumn of this same 1835, he removed per-

manently to London, whither all summer he had been evidently tending; took a house in Bayswater, an airy suburb, half town, half country, near his Father's, and within fair distance of his other friends and objects; and decided to await there what the ultimate developments of his course might be. His house was in Orme Square, close by the corner of that little place (which has only *three* sides of houses); its windows looking to the east: the Number was, and I believe still is, No. 5. A sufficiently commodious, by no means sumptuous, small mansion; where, with the means sure to him, he could calculate on finding adequate shelter for his family, his books and himself, and live in a decent manner, in no terror of debt, for one thing. His income, I suppose, was not large; but he lived generally a safe distance within it; and showed himself always as a man bountiful in money matters, and taking no thought that way.

His study-room in this house was perhaps mainly the drawing-room; looking out safe, over the little dingy grassplot in front, and the quiet little row of houses opposite, with the huge dustwhirl of Oxford Street and London far enough ahead of you as background,—as back-curtain, blotting-out only *half* your blue hemisphere with dust and smoke. On the right, you had the continuous growl of the Uxbridge Road and its wheels, coming as lullaby not interruption. Leftward and rearward, after some thin belt of houses, lay mere country; bright sweeping green expanses, crowned by pleasant Hampstead, pleasant Harrow, with their rustic steeples rising against the sky. Here on winter evenings, the bustle of removal being all well ended, and family and books got planted in their new places, friends could find Sterling, as they often did, who was delighted to be found by them, and would give and take, vividly as few others, an hour's good talk at any time.

His outlooks, it must be admitted, were sufficiently vague and overshadowed; neither the past nor the future of a too joyful kind. Public life, in any pro-

fessional form, is quite forbidden; to work with his fellows anywhere appears to be forbidden: nor can the humblest solitary endeavour to work worthily as yet find an arena. How unfold one's little bit of talent; and live, and not lie sleeping, while it is called Today? As Radical, as Reforming Politician in any public or private form,—not only has this, in Sterling's case, received tragical sentence and execution; but the opposite extreme, the Church whither he had fled, likewise proves abortive: the Church also is not the haven for him at all. What is to be done? Something must be done, and soon,—under penalties. Whoever has received, on him there is an inexorable behest to give. '*Fais ton fait*, Do thy little stroke of work': this is Nature's voice, and the sum of all the commandments to each man!

A shepherd of the people, some small Agamemnon after his sort, doing what little sovereignty and guidance he can in his day and generation: such every gifted soul longs, and should long, to be. But how, in any measure, is the small kingdom necessary for Sterling to be attained? Not through newspapers and parliaments, not by rubrics and reading-desks: none of the sceptres offered in the world's marketplace, nor none of the crosiers there, it seems, can be the shepherd's-crook for this man. A most cheerful, hoping man; and full of swift faculty, though much lamed, —considerably bewildered too; and tending rather towards the wastes and solitary places for a home; the paved world not being friendly to him hitherto! The paved world, in fact, both on its practical and spiritual side, slams-to its doors against him; indicates that he cannot enter, and even must not,—that it will prove a choke-vault, deadly to soul and to body, if he enter. Sceptre, crosier, sheepcrook is none there for him.

There remains one other implement, the resource of all Adam's posterity that are otherwise failed,—the Pen. It was evident from this point that Sterling, however otherwise beaten about, and set fluctuating,

would gravitate steadily with all his real weight towards Literature. That he would gradually try with consciousness to get into Literature; and, on the whole, never quit Literature, which was now all the world for him. Such is accordingly the sum of his history henceforth: such small sum, so terribly obstructed and diminished by circumstances, is all we have realized from him.

Sterling had by no means as yet consciously quitted the clerical profession, far less the Church as a creed. We have seen, he occasionally officiated still in these months, when a friend requested or an opportunity invited. Nay it turned out afterwards, he had, unknown even to his own family, during a good many weeks in the coldest period of next spring, when it was really dangerous for his health and did prove hurtful to it,—been constantly performing the morning service in some Chapel in Bayswater for a young clerical neighbour, a slight acquaintance of his, who was sickly at the time. So far as I know, this of the Bayswater Chapel in the spring of 1836, a feat severely rebuked by his Doctor withal, was his last actual service as a churchman. But the conscious life ecclesiastical still hung visibly about his inner consciousness and real life, for years to come; and not till by slow degrees he had unwinded from him the wrappings of it, could he become clear about himself, and so much as try heartily what his now sole course was. Alas, and he had to live all the rest of his days, as in continual flight for his very existence; 'ducking under like a poor unfledged 'partridge-bird', as one described it, 'before the 'mower; darting continually from nook to nook, and 'there crouching, to escape the scythe of Death'. For Literature Proper there was but little left in such a life. Only the smallest broken fractions of his last and heaviest-laden years can poor Sterling be said to have completely lived. His purpose had risen before him slowly in noble clearness; clear at last,—and even then the inevitable hour was at hand.

In those first London months, as always afterwards while it remained physically possible, I saw much of him; loved him, as was natural, more and more; found in him, many ways, a beautiful acquisition to my existence here. He was full of bright speech and argument; radiant with arrowy vitalities, vivacities and ingenuities. Less than any man he gave you the idea of ill-health. Hopeful, sanguine; nay he did not even seem to need definite hope, or much to form any; projecting himself in aerial pulses like an aurora borealis, like a summer dawn, and filling all the world with present brightness for himself and others. Ill health? Nay you found at last, it was the very excess of *life* in him that brought on disease. This restless play of being, fit to conquer the world, could it have been held and guided, could not be held. It had worn *holes* in the outer case of it, and there found vent for itself,—there, since not otherwise.

In our many promenades and colloquies, which were of the freest, most copious and pleasant nature, religion often formed a topic, and perhaps towards the beginning of our intercourse was the prevailing topic. Sterling seemed much engrossed in matters theological, and led the conversation towards such; talked often about Church, Christianity Anglican and other, how essential the belief in it to man; then, on the other side, about Pantheism and such like;—all in the Coleridge dialect, and with eloquence and volubility to all lengths. I remember his insisting often and with emphasis on what he called a 'personal God', and other high topics, of which it was not always pleasant to give account in the argumentative form, in a loud hurried voice, walking and arguing through the fields or streets. Though of warm quick feelings, very positive in his opinions, and vehemently eager to convince and conquer in such discussions, I seldom or never saw the least anger in him against me or any friend. When the blows of contradiction came too thick, he could with consummate dexterity whisk aside out of the way; prick into his adversary on some new quarter;

or gracefully flourishing his weapon, end the duel in some handsome manner. One angry glance I remember in him, and it was but a glance, and gone in a moment. 'Flat Pantheism!' urged he once (which he would often enough do about this time), as if triumphantly, of something or other, in the fire of a debate, in my hearing: 'It is mere Pantheism, that!'—'And 'suppose it were Pot-theism?' cried the other: 'If 'the thing is true!'—Sterling did look hurt at such flippant heterodoxy, for a moment. The soul of his own creed, in those days, was far other than this indifference to Pot or Pan in such departments of inquiry.

To me his sentiments for most part were lovable and admirable, though in the logical outcome there was everywhere room for opposition. I admired the temper, the longing towards antique heroism, in this young man of the nineteenth century; but saw not how, except in some German-English empire of the air, he was ever to realize it on those terms. In fact, it became clear to me more and more that here was nobleness of heart striving towards all nobleness; here was ardent recognition of the worth of Christianity, for one thing; but no belief in it at all, in my sense of the word belief,—no belief but one definable as mere theoretic moonshine, which would never stand the wind and weather of fact. Nay it struck me further that Sterling's was not intrinsically, nor had ever been in the highest or chief degree, a devotional mind. Of course all excellence in man, and worship as the supreme excellence, was part of the inheritance of this gifted man: but if called to define him, I should say, Artist not Saint was the real bent of his being. He had endless admiration, but intrinsically rather a deficiency of reverence in comparison. Fear, with its corollaries, on the religious side, he appeared to have none, nor ever to have had any.

In short, it was a strange enough symptom to me of the bewildered condition of the world, to behold a man of this temper, and of this veracity and nobleness, self-consecrated here, by free volition and deliberate selec-

tion, to be a Christian Priest; and zealously struggling to fancy himself such in very truth. Undoubtedly a singular present fact;—from which, as from their point of intersection, great perplexities and aberrations in the past, and considerable confusions in the future might be seen ominously radiating. Happily our friend, as I said, needed little hope. To-day with its activities was always bright and rich to him. His unmanageable, dislocated, devastated world, spiritual or economical, lay all illuminated in living sunshine, making it almost beautiful to his eyes, and gave him no hypochondria. A richer soul, in the way of natural outfit for felicity, for joyful activity in this world, so far as his strength would go, was nowhere to be met with.

The Letters which Mr. Hare has printed, Letters addressed, I imagine, mostly to himself, in this and the following year or two, give record of abundant changeful plannings and labourings, on the part of Sterling; still chiefly in the theological department. Translation from Tholuck, from Schleiermacher; treatise on this thing, then on that, are on the anvil: it is a life of abstruse vague speculations, singularly cheerful and hopeful withal, about Will, Morals, Jonathan Edwards, Jewhood, Manhood, and of Books to be written on these topics. Part of which adventurous vague plans, as the Translation from Tholuck, he actually performed; other greater part, merging always into wider undertakings, remained plan merely. I remember he talked often about Tholuck, Schleiermacher, and others of that stamp; and looked disappointed, though full of good nature, at my obstinate indifference to them and their affairs.

His knowledge of German Literature, very slight at this time, limited itself altogether to writers on Church matters,—Evidences, Counter-Evidences, Theologies and Rumours of Theologies; by the Tholucks, Schleiermachers, Neanders, and I know not whom. Of the true sovereign souls of that Literature, the Goethes,

Richters, Schillers, Lessings, he had as good as no knowledge; and of Goethe in particular an obstinate misconception, with proper abhorrence appended,—which did not abate for several years, nor quite abolish itself till a very late period. Till, in a word, he got Goethe's works fairly read and studied for himself! This was often enough the course with Sterling in such cases. He had a most swift glance of recognition for the worthy and for the unworthy; and was prone, in his ardent decisive way, to put much faith in it. 'Such a one is a worthless idol; not excellent, only sham-excellent:' here, on this negative side especially, you often had to admire how right he was;—often, but not quite always. And he would maintain, with endless ingenuity, confidence and persistence, his fallacious spectrum to be a real image. However, it was sure to come all right in the end. Whatever real excellence he might misknow, you had but to let it stand before him, soliciting new examination from him: none surer than he to recognize it at last, and to pay it all his dues, with the arrears and interest on them. Goethe, who figures as some absurd high-stalking hollow playactor, or empty ornamental clockcase of an 'Artist' so-called, in the Tale of the *Onyx Ring*, was in the throne of Sterling's intellectual world before all was done; and the theory of 'Goethe's want of feeling', want of &c. &c. appeared to him also abundantly contemptible and forgetable.

Sterling's days, during this time as always, were full of occupation, cheerfully interesting to himself and others; though, the wrecks of theology so encumbering him, little fruit on the positive side could come of these labours. On the negative side they were productive; and there also, so much of encumbrance requiring removal, before fruit could grow, there was plenty of labour needed. He looked happy as well as busy; roamed extensively among his friends, and loved to have them about him,—chiefly old Cambridge comrades now settling into occupations in the world;—and was felt by all his friends, by myself as by few, to be a wel-

come illumination in the dim whirl of things. A man of altogether social and human ways; his address everywhere pleasant and enlivening. A certain smile of thin but genuine laughter, we might say, hung gracefully over all he said and did;—expressing gracefully, according to the model of this epoch, the stoical pococurantism which is required of the cultivated Englishman. Such laughter in him was not deep, but neither was it false (as lamentably happens often); and the cheerfulness it went to symbolize was hearty and beautiful,—visible in the silent *un*symbolized state in a still gracefuller fashion.

Of wit, so far as rapid lively intellect produces wit, he had plenty, and did not abuse his endowment that way, being always fundamentally serious in the purport of his speech: of what we call humour, he had some, though little; nay of real sense for the ludicrous, in any form, he had not much for a man of his vivacity; and you remarked that his laugh was limited in compass, and of a clear but not rich quality. To the like effect shone something, a kind of childlike half-embarrassed shimmer of expression, on his fine vivid countenance; curiously mingling with its ardours and audacities. A beautiful childlike soul! He was naturally a favourite in conversation, especially with all who had any funds for conversing: frank and direct, yet polite and delicate withal,—though at times too he could crackle with his dexterous petulancies, making the air all like needles round you; and there was no end to his logic when you excited it; no end, unless in some form of silence on your part. Elderly men of reputation I have sometimes known offended by him: for he took a frank way in the matter of talk; spoke freely out of him, freely listening to what others spoke, with a kind of 'hail fellow well met' feeling; and carelessly measured a man much less by his reputed account in the bank of wit, or in any other bank, than by what the man had to show for himself in the shape of real spiritual cash on the occasion. But withal there was ever a fine element of natural courtesy in Sterling; his deliberate

demeanour to acknowledged superiors was fine and graceful; his apologies and the like, when in a fit of repentance he felt commanded to apologize, were full of naïvety, and very pretty and ingenuous.

His circle of friends was wide enough; chiefly men of his own standing, old College friends many of them; some of whom have now become universally known. Among whom the most important to him was Frederic Maurice, who had not long before removed to the Chaplaincy of Guy's Hospital here, and was still, as he had long been, his intimate and counsellor. Their views and articulate opinions, I suppose, were now fast beginning to diverge; and these went on diverging far enough: but in their kindly union, in their perfect trustful familiarity, precious to both parties, there never was the least break, but a steady, equable and duly increasing current to the end. One of Sterling's commonest expeditions, in this time, was a sally to the other side of London Bridge: 'Going to Guy's to-day.' Maurice, in a year or two, became Sterling's brother-in-law; wedded Mrs. Sterling's younger sister,—a gentle excellent female soul; by whom the relation was, in many ways, strengthened and beautified for Sterling and all friends of the parties. With the Literary notabilities I think he had no acquaintance; his thoughts indeed still tended rather towards a certain class of the Clerical; but neither had he much to do with these; for he was at no time the least of a tuft-hunter, but rather had a marked natural indifference to *tufts*.

The Rev. Mr. Dunn, a venerable and amiable Irish gentleman, 'distinguished', we were told, 'by having refused a bishopric'; and who was now living, in an opulent enough retirement, amid his books and philosophies and friends, in London,—is memorable to me among this clerical class: one of the mildest, beautifullest old men I have ever seen,—'like Fenelon', Sterling said: his very face, with its kind true smile, with its look of suffering cheerfulness and pious wisdom, was a sort of benediction. It is of him that Sterling

writes, in the Extract which Mr. Hare, modestly reducing the name to an initial 'Mr. D.', has given us:[1] 'Mr. Dunn, for instance; the defect of whose Theology, 'compounded as it is of the doctrine of the Greek 'Fathers, of the Mystics and of Ethical Philosophers, 'consists,—if I may hint a fault in one whose holiness, 'meekness and fervour would have made him the 'beloved disciple of him whom Jesus loved,—in an in-'sufficient apprehension of the reality and depth of 'Sin.' A characteristic 'defect' of this fine gentle soul. On Mr. Dunn's death, which occurred two or three years later, Sterling gave, in some veiled yet transparent form, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, an affectionate and eloquent notice of him; which, stript of the veil, was excerpted into the Newspapers also.[2]

Of Coleridge there was little said. Coleridge was now dead, not long since; nor was his name henceforth much heard in Sterling's circle; though on occasion, for a year or two to come, he would still assert his transcendent admiration, especially if Maurice were by to help. But he was getting into German, into various inquiries and sources of knowledge new to him, and his admirations and notions on many things were silently and rapidly modifying themselves.

So, amid interesting human realities, and wide cloud-canopies of uncertain speculation, which also had their interests and their rainbow-colours to him, and could not fail in his life just now, did Sterling pass his year and half at Bayswater. Such vaporous speculations were inevitable for him at present; but it was to be hoped they would subside by and by, and leave the sky clear. All this was but the preliminary to whatever work might lie in him:—and, alas, much other interruption lay between him and that.

[1] P. lxxviii. [2] Given in Hare (ii. 188–93].

CHAPTER IV

TO BORDEAUX

Among the quondam Cambridge acquaintances I have seen with Sterling about this time, one struck me, less from his qualities than from his name and genealogy: Frank Edgeworth, youngest son of the well-known Lovell Edgeworth, youngest brother of the celebrated Maria Edgeworth, the Irish Novelist. Frank was a short neat man; of sleek, square, colourless face (resembling the Portraits of his Father), with small blue eyes in which twinkled curiously a joyless smile; his voice was croaky and shrill, with a tone of shrewish obstinacy in it, and perhaps of sarcasm withal. A composed, dogmatic, speculative, exact, and not melodious man. He was learned in Plato and likewise in Kant; well-read in philosophies and literatures; entertained not creeds, but the Platonic or Kantean *ghosts* of creeds; coldly sneering away from him, in the joyless twinkle of those eyes, in the exorable jingle of that shrill voice, all manner of Toryisms, superstitions: for the rest, a man of perfect veracity, of great diligence, and other worth;—notable to see alongside of Sterling.

He is the 'E.' quoted by Mr. Hare from one of Sterling's letters;—and I will incidentally confess that the discreet 'B.' of the next leaf in that Volume must, if need be, convert himself into 'C.', my recognizable self namely. Sterling has written there: 'I find in all 'my conversations with Carlyle that his fundamental 'position is, the good of evil: he is forever quoting 'Goethe's Epigram about the idleness of wishing to 'jump off one's own shadow'.—Even so:

Was lehr' ich dich vor allen Dingen?—
Könntest mich lehren von meiner Schatte zu springen!

—indicating conversations on the Origin of Evil, or rather resolution on my part to suppress such, as wholly

fruitless and worthless; which are now all grown dark to me! The passage about Frank is as follows,—likewise elucidative of Sterling and his cloud-compellings, and duels with the shadows, about this time:

'Edgeworth seems to me not to have yet gone beyond 'a mere notional life. It is manifest that he has no 'knowledge of the necessity of a progress from *Wissen* 'to *Wesen*' (say, *Knowing* to *Being*); 'and one there-'fore is not surprised that he should think Kant 'a sufficient hierarch. I know very little of Kant's 'doctrine; but I made out from Edgeworth what 'seems to me a fundamental unsoundness in his moral 'scheme: namely, the assertion of the certainty of 'a heavenly Futurity for man, because the idea of 'duty involves that of merit or reward. Now duty 'seems rather to exclude merit; and at all events, the 'notion of external reward is a mere empirical appen-'dage, and has none but an arbitrary connexion with 'ethics.—I regard it as a very happy thing for Edge-'worth that he has come to England. In Italy he 'probably would never have gained any intuition into 'the reality of Being as different from a mere power 'of Speculating and Perceiving; and of course without 'this, he can never reach to more than the merest 'Gnosis; which taken alone is a poor inheritance, 'a box of title-deeds to an estate which is covered 'with lava, or sunk under the sea.'[1]

This good little Edgeworth had roved extensively about the Continent; had married a young Spanish wife, whom by a romantic accident he came upon in London: having really good scholarship, and consciousness of faculty and fidelity, he now hoped to find support in preparing young men for the University, in taking pupils to board; and with this view, was endeavouring to form an establishment somewhere in the environs;—ignorant that it is mainly the Clergy whom simple persons trust with that trade at present; that his want of a patent of orthodoxy, not to say his

[1] Hare, pp. lxxiv. lxxii.

inexorable secret heterodoxy of mind, would far override all other qualifications in the estimate of simple persons, who are afraid of many things, and are *not* afraid of hypocrisy which is the worst and one irremediably bad thing. Poor Edgeworth tried this business for a while, but found no success at all; went across, after a year or two, to native Edgesworthstown, in Longford, to take the management of his brother's estate; in which function it was said he shone, and had quite given-up philosophies and speculations, and become a taciturn grim landmanager and county magistrate, likely to do much good in that department; when we learned next that he was dead, that we should see him no more. The good little Frank!

One day in the spring of 1836, I can still recollect, Sterling had proposed to me, by way of wide ramble, useful for various ends, that I should walk with him to Eltham and back, to see this Edgeworth, whom I also knew a little. We went accordingly together; walking rapidly, as was Sterling's wont, and no doubt talking extensively. It probably was in the end of February: I can remember leafless hedges, grey driving clouds;—procession of boarding-school girls in some quiet part of the route. I very well recollect the big Edgeworth house at Eltham; the big old Palace now a barn;—in general, that the day was full of action; and likewise that rain came upon us in our return, and that the closing phasis was a march along Piccadilly, still full of talk, but now under decided wet, and in altogether muddy circumstances. This was the last walk that poor Sterling took for a great many months.

He had been ailing for some time, little known to me, and too disregardful himself of minatory symptoms, as his wont was, so long as strength remained; and this rainy walk of ours had now brought the matter to a crisis. He was shut up from all visitors whatsoever; the doctors and his family in great alarm about him, he himself coldly professing that death at no great distance was very likely. So it lasted for a long anxious

while. I remember tender messages to and from him; loan of books, particularly some of Goethe's which he then read,—still without recognition of much worth in them. At length some select friends were occasionally admitted; signs of improvement began to appear;—and in the bright twilight, Kensington Gardens were green, and sky and earth were hopeful, as one went to make inquiry. The summer brilliancy was abroad over the world before we fairly saw Sterling again *sub dio*. —Here was a fatal hand on the wall; checking tragically whatsoever wide-drawn schemes might be maturing themselves in such a life; sternly admonitory that all schemes must be narrow, and admitted problematic.

Sterling, by the doctor's order, took to daily riding in summer; scouring far and wide on a swift strong horse, and was allowed no other exercise; so that my walks with him had, to my sorrow, ended. We saw him otherwise pretty often; but it was only for moments in comparison. His life, at any rate, in these circumstances was naturally devoid of composure. The little Bayswater establishment, with all its schemes of peaceable activity on the small or on the great scale, was evidently set adrift; the anchor lifted, and Sterling and his family again at sea, for further uncertain voyaging. Here is not thy rest; not here:—where, then! The question, What to do even for next autumn? had become the pressing one.

A rich Bordeaux merchant, an Uncle of his Wife's, of the name of Mr. Johnston, possessed a sumptuous mansion and grounds, which he did not occupy, in the environs of that southern City: it was judged that the climate might be favourable; to the house and its copious accommodation there was welcome ingress, if Sterling chose to occupy it. Servants were not needed, servants and conveniences enough, in the big solitary mansion with its marble terraces, were already there. Conveniences enough within, and curiosities without. It is the 'South of France', with its Gascon ways; the Garonne, *Garumna* river, the Gironde and Montaigne's country: here truly are invitations.

In short, it was decided that he and his family should move thither; there, under warmer skies, begin a new residence. The doctors promised improvement, if the place suited for a permanency; there at least, much more commodiously than elsewhere, he might put over the rigorous period of this present year. Sterling left us, I find noted, 'on the first of August 1836'. The name of his fine foreign mansion is Belsito; in the village of Floirac, within short distance of Bordeaux.

Counting-in his voyage to the West Indies, this is the second of some five health-journeys which, sometimes with his family, sometimes without, he had to make in all. 'Five forced peregrinities'; which, in their sad and barren alternation, are the main incidents of his much-obstructed life henceforth. Five swift flights, not for any high or low object in life, but for life itself; swift jerkings aside from whatever path or object you might be following, to escape the scythe of Death. On such terms had poor Sterling henceforth to live; and surely with less complaint, with whatever result otherwise, no man could do it.

His health prospered at Bordeaux. He had, of course, new interests and objects of curiosity; but when once the household was settled in its new moorings, and the first dazzle of strangeness fairly over, he returned to his employments and pursuits,—which were, in good part, essentially the old ones. His chosen books, favourite instructors of the period, were with him; at least the world of his own thoughts was with him, and the grand ever-recurring question: What to do with that; How best to regulate that.

I remember kind and happy-looking Letters from him at Bordeaux, rich enough in interests and projects, in activities and emotions. He looked abroad over the Gironde country, over the towers and quais of Bordeaux at least with a painter's eye, which he rather eminently had, and very eminently loved to exercise. Of human acquaintances he found not many to attract

him, nor could he well go much deeper than pictorial connexion with the scene around him; but on this side too, he was, as usual, open and willing. A learned young German, tutor in some family of the neighbourhood, was admitted frequently to see him; probably the only scholar in those parts with whom he could converse of an evening. One of my Letters contained notice of a pilgrimage he had made to the old Château of Montaigne; a highly interesting sight to a reading man. He wrote to me also about the Caves of St. Emilion or Libourne, hiding-place of Barbaroux, Pétion and other Girondins, concerning whom I was then writing. Nay here is the Letter itself still left; and I may as well insert it, as a relic of that time. The projected 'walking expedition' into France; the vision of Montaigne's old House, Barbaroux's death-scene; the Chinese *Iu-Kiao-Li* or *Two Fair Cousins*: all these things are long since asleep, as if dead; and affect one's own mind with a sense of strangeness when resuscitated:

'*To Thomas Carlyle, Esq., Chelsea, London.*

'Belsito, near Bordeaux, 26th October, 1836.

'My dear Carlyle,—I have to thank you for two 'Letters, which, unlike other people's, have the writer's 'signature in every word as well as at the end. Your 'assurance of remembrance and kindness were by no 'means necessary, but are not at all less pleasant. 'The patronage you bestow on my old stick requires 'the acknowledgement from me which my care of its 'education had not succeeded in teaching it to express 'for itself. May your more genial and more masculine 'treatment be more effectual! I remember that 'I used to fling it along the broad walk in Kensington 'Gardens, for Edward to run after it; and I suspect 'you will find the scars resulting from the process, on 'the top of the hook.

'If the purveyors of religion and its implements to 'this department of France supplied such commodities 'as waxen hecatombs, I would sacrifice one for the

'accomplishment of your pedestrian design; and am 'already meditating an appropriate invocation, *sermone* 'pedestri. Pray come, in the first fine days of spring; 'or rather let us look forward to your coming, for as 'to the fact, where may both or either of us be before 'this day six months? I am not, however, resolute 'as to any plan of my own that would take me either 'along the finite or the infinite sea. I still bear up, and 'do my best here; and have no distinct schemes of 'departure: for I am well, and well situated at pre-'sent, and enjoy my books, my leisure, and the size 'and comfort of the house I live in. I shall go, if go 'I must; and not otherwise. I have sometimes 'thought that, if driven away later in the year, I might 'try Italy,—probably at first Pisa; and if so, should 'hope, in spite of cholera, to see your Brother, who 'would be helpful both to mind and body. When you 'write to him, pray just touch with your pen the long 'cobweb thread that connects me with him, and which 'is more visible and palpable about eighteen inches 'above your writing-table than anywhere else in this 'much-becobwebbed world.

'Your account of the particular net you occupy in 'the great reticulation is not very consolatory;— 'I should be sorry if it were from thinking of it as 'a sort of *paries proximus*. When you slip the collar 'of the *French Revolution*, and the fine weather comes 'round again, and my life becomes insurable at less 'than fifty per cent, I hope to see you as merry as 'Philina or her husband, in spite of your having some-'what more wisdom.—And all these good things *may* 'be, in some twenty-six weeks or less; a space of time 'for which the paltriest Dutch clock would be warranted 'to go, without more than an hour or two of daily 'variation. I trust we have, both of us, souls above 'those that tick in country kitchens!—Of your Wife 'I think you say nothing in your last. Why does she 'not write to me? Is it because she will not stoop 'to nonsense, and that would be the only proper answer 'to an uncanonical epistle I sent her while in Scotland?

'Tell her she is, at all events, sure of being constantly 'remembered; for I play backgammon with Charles 'Barton for *want* of anyone to play chess with.

'Of my expedition to Montaigne's old House I 'cannot say much: for I indited Notes thereof for my 'own use, and also wrote something about it to Mr. 'Dunn; which is as much as the old walls would well 'bear. It is truly an interesting place; for it does 'not seem as if a stone had been touched since Mon- 'taigne's time; though his house is still inhabited, 'and the apartment that he describes in the *Essai des* '*Trois Commerces* might, barring the evident antiquity, 'have been built yesterday to realize his account. The 'rafters of the room which was his library have still 'his inscriptions on their lower faces: all very charac- 'teristic; many from *Ecclesiastes*. The view is open 'all round; over a rather flat, elevated country, 'apparently clayey ploughed lands, with little wood, 'no look of great population, and here and there 'a small stone windmill with a conical roof. The village 'church close by is much older than Montaigne's day. 'His house looks just as he describes it: a considerable 'building that never was at all fortified.

'St. Emilion I had not time to see or learn much of; 'but the place looks all very old. A very small town, 'built of stone; jostled into a sort of ravine, or large 'quarry, in the slope from the higher table-land 'towards the Dordogne. Quite on the ridge, at the top 'of the town, is an immense Gothic steeple, that would 'suit a cathedral, but has under it only a church (now 'abandoned) cut out in the sandstone rock, and of 'great height and size. There is a large church above 'ground close by, and several monastic buildings. Of 'the Caves I only saw some entrances. I fancy they 'are all artificial, but am not sure. The Dordogne is 'in sight below the plain. I cannot lay my hands on 'any Book for you which gives an account of the time 'the Girondins spent here; or who precisely those were 'that made this their hiding-place.

'I was prepared for what you say of *Mirabeau* and 'its postponement, from an advertisement of the 'Articles, in the *Times*:—but this I only saw the day '*after* I had written to Paris to order the new Number' of the *London-and-Westminster* 'by mail; so I consider 'the Editor in my debt for ten or twelve francs of 'postage, which I hope to recover when we get our 'equitable adjustment of all things in this world.

'I have now read through Saint Simon's twenty 'volumes; which have well repaid me. The picture 'of the daily detail of a despotic court is something 'quite startling from its vividness and reality; and 'there is perhaps a much deeper interest in his innu-'merable portraits and biographies,—many of which, 'told in the quietest way, are appalling tragedies; 'and the best, I think, have something painful and 'delirious about them. I have also lounged a good 'deal over the *Biographie Universelle* and *Bayle*. The 'last I never looked into before. One would think he 'had spent his whole life in the Younger Pliny's window-'less study; had never seen, except by candlelight; 'and thought the Universe a very good raw-material 'for books. But he is an amiable honest man; and 'more good material than enough was spent in making 'the case for that logical wheelwork of his. As to the '*Biographie Universelle*, you know it better than I. 'I wish Craik, or some such man, could be employed 'on an English edition, in which the British lives should 'be better done.—I sent for the *Chinese Cousins* as soon 'as I received your Letter; but the answer was, that 'the book is out of print.

'Have you seen the last Number of the *Foreign* '*Review*; where there is an article on Eckermann's '*Conversations of Goethe*, written by a stupid man, but 'giving extracts of much interest? Goethe's talk has 'been running in my head for the last fortnight; and 'I find I am more inclined than I was to value the 'flowers that grow (as on the Alps) on the margin of 'his glaciers. I shall read his *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, 'and *Italian Tour*, when the books come in my way.

'But I have still little hope of finding in him what 'I should look for in Jean Paul, and what I possess in 'some others: a ground prolonging and encircling 'that on which I myself rest.

'I suppose the dramatic projects of Henry Taylor '(to whom remember me cordially) are mainly *Thomas 'à Becket.* I too have been scheming Tragedies and 'Novels;—but with little notion of doing more than 'play the cloud-compeller, for want of more substantial 'work on earth. I do not know why, but my thoughts 'have, since I reached this, been running more on 'History and Poetry than on Theology and Philosophy, 'more indeed than for years past. I suppose it is 'a providential arrangement, that I may find out I 'am good for as little in the one way as the other.— 'In the mean time do not let my monopoly of your 'correspondence be only a nominal privilege. Accept 'my wife's kindest remembrances; give my love to 'yours. Tell me if I can do anything for you. Do 'not let the ides of March go by without starting for 'the Garonne:—and believe me,—Yours *jusqu'à la 'mort sans phrase,*

'JOHN STERLING.'

'*La mort sans phrase*' was Sieyes's vote in the Trial of Louis. Sterling's 'Notes for his own use', which are here mentioned in reference to that Montaigne pilgrimage of his, were employed not long after, in an Essay on Montaigne.[1] He also read the *Chinese Cousins,* and loved it,—as I had expected. Of which take this memorandum: '*Iu-Kiao-Li ou les Deux 'Cousines*; translated by Remusat;—well translated 'into English also, from his version; and one of the 'notablest Chinese books. A book in fact by a Chinese '*man of genius*; most strangely but recognizably such, '—man of genius made on the dragon pattern! 'Recommended to me by Carlyle; to him by Leigh 'Hunt.' The other points need no explanation.

[1] *London and Westminster Review;* Hare, i. 129.

By this time, I conclude, as indeed this Letter indicates, the theological tumult was decidedly abating in him; to which result this still hermit-life in the Gironde would undoubtedly contribute. Tholuck, Schleiermacher, and the war of articles and rubrics, were left in the far distance; Nature's blue skies, and awful eternal verities, were once more around one, and small still voices, admonitory of many things, could in the beautiful solitude freely reach the heart. Theologies, rubrics, surplices, church-articles, and this enormous ever-repeated thrashing of the straw? A world of rotten straw; thrashed all into powder; filling the Universe and blotting out the stars and worlds:—Heaven pity you with such a thrashing-floor for world, and its draggled dirty farthing-candle for sun! There is surely other worship possible for the heart of man; there should be other work, or none at all, for the intellect and creative faculty of man!—

It was here, I find, that Literature first again decisively began to dawn on Sterling as the goal he ought to aim at. To this, with his poor broken opportunities and such inward faculties as were given him, it became gradually clearer that he ought altogether to apply himself. Such result was now decisively beginning for him; the original bent of his mind, the dim mandate of all the facts in his outward and inward condition; evidently the one wholesome tendency for him, which grew ever clearer to the end of his course, and gave at least one steady element, and that the central one, in his fluctuating existence henceforth. It was years still before he got the inky tints of that Coleridgean adventure completely bleached from his mind; but here the process had begun,—and I doubt not, we have to thank the solitude of Floirac for it a little; which is some consolation for the illness that sent him thither.

His best hours here were occupied in purely literary occupations; in attempts at composition on his own footing again. Unluckily in this too the road for him was now far away, after so many years of aberration; true road not to be found all at once. But at least he

was seeking it again. The *Sexton's Daughter*, which he composed here this season, did by no means altogether please us as a Poem; but it was, or deserved to be, very welcome as a symptom of spiritual return to the open air. Adieu, ye thrashing-floors of rotten straw, with bleared tallow-light for sun; to you adieu! The angry sordid dust-whirlwinds begin to allay themselves; settle into soil underfoot, where their place is: glimpses, call them distant intimations still much veiled, of the everlasting azure, and a much higher and wider priesthood than that under copes and mitres, and wretched dead medieval monkeries and extinct traditions. This was perhaps the chief intellectual result of Sterling's residence at Bordeaux, and flight to the Gironde in pursuit of health; which does not otherwise deserve to count as an epoch or chapter with him.

In the course of the summer and autumn 1837, I do not now find at what exact dates, he made two journeys from Bordeaux to England; the first by himself, on various small specific businesses, and uncertain outlooks; the second with his family, having at last, after hesitation, decided on removal from those parts. 'The cholera had come to France';—add to which, I suppose his solitude at Belsito was growing irksome, and home and merry England, in comparison with the monotony of the Gironde, had again grown inviting. He had vaguely purposed to make for Nice in the coming winter; but that also the cholera or other causes prevented. His Brother Anthony, a gallant young soldier, was now in England, home from the Ionian Islands on a visit to old friends and scenes; and that doubtless was a new and strong inducement hitherward. It was this summer, I think, that the two Brothers revisited together the scene of their early boyhood at Llanblethian; a touching pilgrimage, of which John gave me account in reference to something similar of my own in Scotland, where I then was.

Here, in a Letter to his Mother, is notice of his return from the first of these sallies into England;

and how doubtful all at Bordeaux still was, and how pleasant some little certainties at home. The 'Annie' of whose 'engagement' there is mention, was Miss Anna Barton, Mrs. John Sterling's younger sister, who, to the joy of more than one party, as appears, had accepted his friend Maurice while Sterling was in England:

'*To Mrs. Sterling, Knightsbridge, London.*

'Floirac, 7th August, 1837.

'My dear Mother,—I am now beginning to feel a 'little less dizzy and tired, and will try to write you 'a few lines to tell you of my fortunes.

'I found my things all right at the Albion. Unluckily 'the steamer could not start from Brighton, and I was 'obliged to go over to Shoreham; but the weather 'cleared up, and we had rather a smooth passage into 'France. The wind was off the French coast, so that 'we were in calm water at last. We got in about ten 'o'clock;—too late for the Custom-house. Next 'morning I settled all my business early; but was 'detained for horses till nine,—owing to the nearness 'of the Duke of Orleans, which had caused a great 'stir on the roads. I was for the same reason stopped 'at Rouen; and I was once again stopped, on Saturday for an hour, waiting for horses: otherwise I travelled without any delay, and in the finest weather, 'from Dieppe to this place, which I reached on Sunday 'morning at five. I took the shortest road, by Alençon, 'Saumur and Niort; and was very well satisfied with 'my progress,—at least, till about Blaye, on the 'Garonne, where there was a good deal of deep sand, 'which, instead of running merrily through the hour-'glass of Time, on the contrary clogged the wheels of 'my carriage. At last, however, I reached home; and 'found everybody well, and glad to see me.—I felt 'tired and stupid, and not at all disposed to write. 'But I am now sorry I did not overcome my laziness, 'and send you a line to announce my safe arrival; for

'I know that at a distance people naturally grow 'anxious, even without any reason.

'It seems now almost like a dream, that I have ever 'been away from hence. But Annie's engagement to 'Maurice is, I trust, a lasting memorial of my journey. 'I find Susan quite as much pleased as I expected 'with her Sister's prospects; and satisfied that nothing 'could have so well secured her happiness, and mental '(or rather cordial) advancement as her union to such 'a man. On the whole, it is a great happiness to me 'to look back both to this matter, and on the kindness 'and affection of the relatives and friends whom I saw 'in England. It will be a very painful disappointment 'to me if I should be obliged to pass the next summer 'without taking my Wife and Children to our own 'country:—we will, at all events, enjoy the hope of 'my doing so. In the meantime I trust you will 'enjoy your Tour, and on your return spend a quiet 'and cheerful winter. Love to my Father, and kindest 'regards to Mrs. Carlyle.—Your affectionate son,

'JOHN STERLING.'

CHAPTER V

TO MADEIRA

STERLING'S dubieties as to continuing at Bordeaux were quickly decided. The cholera in France, the cholera in Nice, the—In fact his moorings were now loose; and having been fairly at sea, he never could anchor himself here again. Very shortly after this Letter, he left Belsito again (for good, as it proved); and returned to England with his household, there to consider what should next be done.

On my return from Scotland, that year, perhaps late in September, I remember finding him lodged straitly but cheerfully, and in happy humour, in a little cottage on Blackheath; whither his Father

one day persuaded me to drive out with him for dinner. Our welcome, I can still recollect, was conspicuously cordial; the place of dinner a kind of upper room, half-garret and full of books, which seemed to be John's place of study. From a shelf, I remember also, the good soul took down a book modestly enough bound in three volumes, lettered on the back *Carlyle's French Revolution*, which had been published lately; this he with friendly banter bade me look at as a first symptom, small but significant, that the book was not to die all at once. 'One copy of it at least might hope to last the date of sheep-leather,' I admitted,—and in my then mood the little fact was welcome. Our dinner, frank and happy on the part of Sterling, was peppered with abundant jolly satire from his Father: before tea, I took myself away; towards Woolwich, I remember, where probably there was another call to make, and passage homeward by steamer: Sterling strode along with me a good bit of road in the bright sunny evening, full of lively friendly talk, and altogether kind and amiable; and beautifully sympathetic with the loads he thought he saw on *me*, forgetful of his own. We shook hands on the road near the foot of Shooter's Hill:—at which point dim oblivious clouds rush down; and of small or great I remember nothing more in my history or his for some time.

Besides running much about among friends, and holding counsels for the management of the coming winter, Sterling was now considerably occupied with Literature again; and indeed may be said to have already definitely taken it up as the one practical pursuit left for him. Some correspondence with *Blackwood's Magazine* was opening itself, under promising omens: now, and more and more henceforth, he began to look on Literature as his real employment after all; and was prosecuting it with his accustomed loyalty and ardour. And he continued ever afterwards, in spite of such fitful circumstances and uncertain outward fluctuations as his were sure of being, to prosecute it steadily with all the strength he had.

One evening about this time, he came down to us, to Chelsea, most likely by appointment and with stipulation for privacy; and read, for our opinion, his Poem of the *Sexton's Daughter*, which we now first heard of. The judgement in this house was friendly, but not the most encouraging. We found the piece monotonous, cast in the mould of Wordsworth, deficient in real human fervour or depth of melody, dallying on the borders of the infantile and 'goody-good';—in fact, involved still in the shadows of the surplice, and inculcating (on hearsay mainly) a weak morality, which he would one day find not to be moral at all, but in good part maudlin-hypocritical and immoral. As indeed was to be said still of most of his performances, especially the poetical; a sickly *shadow* of the parish-church still hanging over them, which he could by no means recognize for sickly. *Imprimatur* nevertheless was the concluding word,—with these grave abatements, and rhadamanthine admonitions. To all which Sterling listened seriously and in the mildest humour. His reading, it might have been added, had much hurt the effect of the piece: a dreary pulpit or even conventicle manner; that flattest moaning hoo-hoo of predetermined pathos, with a kind of rocking canter introduced by way of intonation, each stanza the exact fellow of the other, and the dull swing of the rocking-horse duly in each;—no reading could be more unfavourable to Sterling's poetry than his own. Such a mode of reading, and indeed generally in a man of such vivacity the total absence of all gifts for playacting or artistic mimicry in any kind, was a noticeable point.

After much consultation, it was settled at last that Sterling should go to Madeira for the winter. One grey dull autumn afternoon, towards the middle of October, I remember walking with him to the eastern Dock region, to see his ship, and how the final preparations in his own little cabin were proceeding there. A dingy little ship, the deck crowded with packages,

and bustling sailors within eight-and-forty hours of lifting anchor; a dingy chill smoky day, as I have said withal, and a chaotic element and outlook, enough to make a friend's heart sad. I admired the cheerful careless humour and brisk activity of Sterling, who took the matter all on the sunny side, as he was wont in such cases. We came home together in manifold talk: he accepted with the due smile my last contribution to his sea-equipment, a sixpenny box of German lucifers purchased on the sudden in St. James's Street, fit to be offered with laughter or with tears or with both; he was to leave for Portsmouth almost immediately, and there go on board. Our next news was of his safe arrival in the temperate Isle. Mrs. Sterling and the children were left at Knightsbridge; to pass this winter with his Father and Mother.

At Madeira Sterling did well: improved in health; was busy with much Literature; and fell in with society which he could reckon pleasant. He was much delighted with the scenery of the place; found the climate wholesome to him in a marked degree; and, with good news from home, and kindly interests here abroad, passed no disagreeable winter in that exile. There was talking, there was writing, there was hope of better health; he rode almost daily, in cheerful bay humour, along those fringed shoreroads:—beautiful leafy roads and horse-paths; with here and there a wild cataract and bridge to look at; and always with the soft sky overhead, the dead volcanic mountain on one hand, and broad illimitable sea spread out on the other. Here are two Letters which give reasonably good account of him:

'*To Thomas Carlyle, Esq., Chelsea, London.*

'Funchal, Madeira, 16th November 1837.

'My dear Carlyle,—I have been writing a good 'many letters all in a batch, to go by the same oppor- 'nity; and I am thoroughly weary of writing the 'me things over and over again to different people.

'My letter to you therefore, I fear, must have much
'of the character of remainder-biscuit. But you will
'receive it as a proof that I do not wish you to forget
'me, though it may be useless for any other purpose.

'I reached this on the 2d, after a tolerably pros-
'perous voyage, deformed by some days of sea-sickness,
'but otherwise not to be complained of. I liked my
'twenty fellow-passengers far better than I expected;
'—three or four of them I liked much, and continue
'to see frequently. The Island too is better than
'I expected: so that my Barataria at least does not
'disappoint me. The bold rough mountains, with
'mist about their summits, verdure below, and a bright
'sun over all, please me much; and I ride daily on
'the steep and narrow paved roads, which no wheels
'ever journeyed on. The Town is clean, and there
'its merits end: but I am comfortably lodged; with
'a large and pleasant sitting-room to myself. I have
'met with much kindness; and see all the society
'I want,—though it is not quite equal to that of London,
'even excluding Chelsea.

'I have got about me what Books I brought out;
'and have read a little, and done some writing for
'*Blackwood*,—all, I have the pleasure to inform you,
'prose, nay extremely prose. I shall now be more
'at leisure; and hope to get more steadily to work;
'though I do not know what I shall begin upon. As
'to reading, I have been looking at *Goethe*, especially
'the *Life*,—much as a shying horse looks at a post.
'In truth, I am afraid of him. I enjoy and admire
'him so much, and feel I could so easily be tempted
'to go along with him. And yet I have a deep-
'rooted and old persuasion that he was the most
'splendid of anachronisms. A thoroughly, nay in-
'tensely Pagan Life, in an age when it is men's duty
'to be Christian. I therefore never take him up
'without a kind of inward check, as if I were trying
'some forbidden spell; while, on the other hand,
'there is so infinitely much to be learnt from him,
'and it is so needful to understand the world we live

'in, and our own age, and especially its greatest minds, 'that I cannot bring myself to burn my books as the 'converted Magicians did, or sink them as did Prospero. 'There must, as I think, have been some prodigious 'defect in his mind, to let him hold such views as his 'about women and some other things; and in another 'respect, I find so much coldness and hollowness as 'to the highest truths, and feel so strongly that the 'Heaven he looks up to is but a vault of ice,—that these 'two indications, leading to the same conclusion, go 'far to convince me he was a profoundly immoral 'and irreligious spirit, with as rare faculties of in-'telligence as ever belonged to anyone. All this 'may be mere *goody* weakness and twaddle, on my 'part: but it is a persuasion that I cannot escape 'from; though I should feel the doing so to be a de-'liverance from a most painful load. If you could 'help me, I heartily wish you would. I never take 'him up without high admiration, or lay him down 'without real sorrow for what he chose to be.

'I have been reading nothing else that you would 'much care for. Southey's *Amadis* has amused me; 'and Lyell's *Geology* interested me. The latter gives 'one the same sort of bewildering view of the abysmal 'extent of Time that Astronomy does of Space. I do 'not think I shall take your advice as to learning 'Portuguese. It is said to be very ill spoken here; 'and assuredly it is the most direful series of nasal 'twangs I ever heard. One gets on quite well with 'English.

'The people here are, I believe, in a very low con-'dition; but they do not appear miserable. I am 'told that the influence of the priests makes the 'peasantry all Miguelites; but it is said that nobody 'wants any more revolutions. There is no appearance 'of riot or crime; and they are all extremely civil. 'I was much interested by learning that Columbus 'once lived here, before he found America and fame. 'I have been to see a deserted *quinta* (country-house), 'where there is a great deal of curious old sculpture,

'in relief, upon the masonry; many of the figures, 'which are nearly as large as life, representing soldiers 'clad and armed much as I should suppose those of 'Cortez were. There are no buildings about the Town, 'of the smallest pretensions to beauty or charm of 'any kind. On the whole, if Maderia were one's world, 'life would certainly rather tend to stagnate; but 'as a temporary refuge, a niche in an old ruin where 'one is sheltered from the shower, it has great merit. 'I am more comfortable and contented than I expected 'to be, so far from home and from everybody I am 'closely connected with: but, of course, it is at best 'a tolerable exile.

'Tell Mrs. Carlyle that I have written, since I have 'been here, and am going to send to *Blackwood*, a 'humble imitation of her *Watch and Canary-Bird*, 'entitled *The Suit of Armour and the Skeleton*.[1] I am 'conscious that I am far from having reached the 'depth and fulness of despair and mockery which 'distinguished the original! But in truth there is 'a lightness of tone about her style, which I hold to 'be invaluable: where she makes hairstrokes, I make 'blotches. I have a vehement suspicion that my 'Dialogue is an entire failure; but I cannot be plagued 'with it any longer. Tell her I will not send her 'messages, but will write to her soon.—Meanwhile 'I am affectionately hers and yours,

'JOHN STERLING.'

The next is to his Brother-in-law; and in a still hopefuller tone:

'*To Charles Barton, Esq.*[2]

'Funchal, Madeira, 3d March 1838.

'MY DEAR CHARLES,—I have often been thinking 'of you and your whereabouts in Germany, and wishing

[1] Came out, as will soon appear, in *Blackwood* (February, 1838).

[2] '*Hotel de l'Europe, Berlin*,' added in Mrs. Sterling's hand.

'I knew more about you; and at last it occurred to me 'that you might perhaps have the same wish about me, 'and that therefore I should do well to write to you.

'I have been here exactly four months, having 'arrived on the 2d of November,—my wedding-day; 'and though you perhaps may not think it a compliment 'to Susan, I have seldom passed four months more 'cheerfully and agreeably. I have of course felt my 'absence from my family, and missed the society of 'my friends; for there is not a person here whom I 'knew before I left England. But, on the whole, I 'have been in good health, and actively employed. 'I have a good many agreeable and valuable acquaint-'ances, one or two of whom I hope I may hereafter 'reckon as friends. The weather has generally been 'fine, and never cold; and the scenery of the Island 'is of a beauty which you unhappy Northern people 'can have little conception of.

'It consists of a great mass of volcanic mountains, 'covered in their lower parts with cottages, vines and 'patches of vegetables. When you pass through, or 'over the central ridge, and get towards the North, 'there are woods of trees, of the laurel kind, covering 'the wild steep slopes, and forming some of the 'strangest and most beautiful prospects I have ever 'seen. Towards the interior, the forms of the hills 'become more abrupt, and loftier; and give the 'notion of very recent volcanic disturbances, though 'in fact there has been nothing of the kind since the 'discovery of the Island by Europeans. Among these 'mountains, the dark deep precipices, and narrow 'ravines with small streams at the bottom; the basaltic 'knobs and ridges on the summits; and the perpetual 'play of mist and cloud around them, under this bright 'sun and clear sky,—form landscapes which you would 'thoroughly enjoy, and which I much wish I could 'give you a notion of. The Town is on the south, 'and of course the sheltered side of the Island; per-'fectly protected from the North and East; although 'we have seen sometimes patches of bright snow on

'the dark peaks in the distance. It is a neat cheerful 'place; all built of grey stone, but having many of the 'houses coloured white or red. There is not a really 'handsome building in it, but there is a general aspect 'of comfort and solidity. The shops are very poor. 'The English do not mix at all with the Portuguese. 'The Bay is a very bad anchorage; but is wide, bright 'and cheerful; and there are some picturesque points, '—one a small black island,—scattered about it.

'I lived till a fortnight ago in lodgings, having two 'rooms, one a very good one; and paying for every- 'thing fifty-six dollars a month, the dollar being four 'shillings and twopence. This you will see is dear; 'but I could make no better arrangement, for there 'is an unusual affluence of strangers this year. I have 'now come to live with a friend, a Dr. Calvert, in a 'small house of our own, where I am much more 'comfortable, and live greatly cheaper. He is a friend 'of Mrs. Percival's; about my age, an Oriel man, 'and a very superior person. I think the chances 'are, we shall go home together.' . . . 'I cannot tell 'you of all the other people I have become familiar 'with; and shall only mention in addition Bingham 'Baring, eldest son of Lord Ashburton, who was here 'for some weeks on account of a dying brother, and 'whom I saw a great deal of. He is a pleasant, very 'good-natured and rather clever man; Conservative 'Member for North Staffordshire.

'During the first two months I was here, I rode 'a great deal about the Island, having a horse regularly; 'and was much in agreeable company, seeing a great 'deal of beautiful scenery. Since then, the weather 'has been much more unsettled, though not cold; 'and I have gone about less, as I cannot risk the being 'wet. But I have spent my time pleasantly, reading 'and writing. I have written a good many things 'for *Blackwood*; one of which, the *Armour and the* '*Skeleton*, I see is printed in the February Number. 'I have just sent them a long Tale, called the *Onyx* '*Ring*, which cost me a good deal of trouble; and the

'extravagance of which, I think, would amuse you; 'but its length may prevent its appearance in *Black-* '*wood*. If so, I think I should make a volume of it. 'I have also written some poems, and shall probably 'publish the *Sexton's Daughter* when I return.

'My health goes on most favourably. I have had 'no attack of the chest this spring; which has not 'happened to me since the spring before we went 'to Bonn; and I am told, if I take care, I may roll 'along for years. But I have little hope of being al- 'lowed to spend the four first months of any year in 'England; and the question will be, Whether to go 'at once to Italy, by way of Germany and Switzerland, 'with my family, or to settle with them in England, 'perhaps at Hastings, and go abroad myself when it 'may be necessary. I cannot decide till I return; 'but I think the latter the most probable.

'To my dear Charles I do not like to use the ordinary 'forms of ending a letter, for they are very inadequate 'to express my sense of your long and most unvarying 'kindness; but be assured no one living could say 'with more sincerity that he is ever affectionately 'yours,

'JOHN STERLING.'

Other Letters give occasionally views of the shadier side of things: dark broken weather, in the sky and in the mind; ugly clouds covering one's poor fitful transitory prospect, for a time, as they might well do in Sterling's case. Meanwhile we perceive his literary business is fast developing itself; amid all his confusions, he is never idle long. Some of his best Pieces,—the *Onyx Ring*, for one, as we perceive, —were written here this winter. Out of the turbid whirlpool of the days he strives assiduously to snatch what he can.

Sterling's communications with *Blackwood's Maga- zine* had now issued in some open sanction of him by Professor Wilson, the distinguished presiding spirit of that Periodical; a fact naturally of high importance

to him under the literary point of view. For Wilson, with his clear flashing eye and great genial heart, had at once recognized Sterling; and lavished stormily, in his wild generous way, torrents of praise on him in the editorial comments: which undoubtedly was one of the gratefullest literary baptisms, by fire or by water, that could befall a soul like Sterling's. He bore it very gently, being indeed past the age to have his head turned by anybody's praises; nor do I think the exaggeration that was in these eulogies did him any ill whatever; while surely their generous encouragement did him much good, in his solitary struggle towards new activity under such impediments as his. *Laudari a laudato*; to be called noble by one whom you and the world recognize as noble: this great satisfaction, never perhaps in such a degree before or after, had now been vouchsafed to Sterling; and was, as I compute, an important fact for him. He proceeded on his pilgrimage with new energy, and felt more and more as if authentically consecrated to the same.

The *Onyx Ring*, a curious Tale, with wild improbable basis, but with a noble glow of colouring and with other high merits in it, a Tale still worth reading, in which, among the imaginary characters, various friends of Sterling's are shadowed forth, not always in the truest manner, came out in *Blackwood* in the winter of this year. Surely a very high talent for painting, both of scenery and persons, is visible in this Fiction; the promise of a Novel such as we have few. But there wants maturing, wants purifying of clear from unclear;—properly there want patience and steady depth. The basis, as we said, is wild and loose; and in the details, lucent often with fine colour, and dipt in beautiful sunshine, there are several things mis*seen*, untrue, which is the worst species of mispainting. Witness, as Sterling himself would have by and by admitted, the 'empty clockcase' (so we called it) which he has labelled Goethe,—which puts all other untruths in the Piece to silence.

One of the great alleviations of his exile at Madeira he has already celebrated to us: the pleasant circle of society he fell into there. Great luck, thinks Sterling in this voyage; as indeed there was: but he himself, moreover, was readier than most men to fall into pleasant circles everywhere, being singularly prompt to make the most of any circle. Some of his Madeira acquaintanceships were really good; and one of them, if not more, ripened into comradeship and friendship for him. He says, as we saw, 'The chances are, Calvert and I will come together'.

Among the English in pursuit of health, or in flight from fatal disease, that winter, was this Dr. Calvert; an excellent ingenious cheery Cumberland gentleman, about Sterling's age, and in a deeper stage of ailment, this not being his first visit to Madeira: he, warmly joining himself to Sterling, as we have seen, was warmly received by him; so that there soon grew a close and free intimacy between them; which for the next three years. till poor Calvert ended his course, was a leading element in the history of both. Companionship in incurable malady, a touching bond of union, was by no means purely or chiefly a companionship in misery in their case. The sunniest inextinguishable cheerfulness shone, through all manner of clouds, in both. Calvert had been travelling physician in some family of rank, who had rewarded him with a pension, shielding his own ill-health from one sad evil. Being hopelessly gone in pulmonary disorder, he now moved about among friendly climates and places, seeking what alleviation there might be; often spending his summers in the house of a sister in the environs of London; an insatiable rider on his little brown pony; always, wherever you might meet him, one of the cheeriest of men. He had plenty of speculation too, clear glances of all kinds into religious, social, moral concerns; and pleasantly incited Sterling's outpourings on such subjects. He could report of fashionable persons and manners, in a fine human Cumberland manner; loved art, a great collector of drawings;

he had endless help and ingenuity; and was in short a very human, lovable, good and nimble man,—the laughing blue eyes of him, the clear cheery soul of him, still redolent of the fresh Northern breezes and transparent Mountain streams. With this Calvert, Sterling formed a natural intimacy; and they were to each other a great possession, mutually enlivening many a dark day during the next three years. They did come home together this spring; and subsequently made several of these health-journeys in partnership.

CHAPTER VI

LITERATURE: THE STERLING CLUB

In spite of these wanderings, Sterling's course in life, so far as his poor life could have any course or aim beyond that of screening itself from swift death, was getting more and more clear to him; and he pursued it diligently, in the only way permitted him, by hasty snatches, in the intervals of continual fluctuation, change of place and other interruption.

Such, once for all, were the conditions appointed him. And it must be owned he had, with a most kindly temper, adjusted himself to these; nay you would have said, he loved them; it was almost as if he would have chosen them as the suitablest. Such an adaptation was there in him of volition to necessity: —for indeed they both, if well seen into, proceeded from one source. Sterling's bodily disease was the expression, under physical conditions, of the too vehement life which, under the moral, the intellectual and other aspects, incessantly struggled within him. Too vehement;—which would have required a frame of oak and iron to contain it: in a thin though most wiry body of flesh and bone, it incessantly 'wore holes', and so found outlet for itself. He could take no rest, he

had never learned that art; he was, as we often reproached him, fatally incapable of sitting still. Rapidity, as of pulsing auroras, as of dancing lightnings; rapidity in all forms characterized him. This, which was his bane, in many senses, being the real origin of his disorder, and of such continual necessity to move and change,—was also his antidote, so far as antidote there might be; enabling him to love change, and to snatch, as few others could have done, from the waste chaotic years, all tumbled into ruin by incessant change, what hours and minutes of available turned up. He had an incredible facility of labour. He flashed with most piercing glance into a subject; gathered it up into organic utterability, with truly wonderful dispatch, considering the success and truth attained; and threw it on paper with a swift felicity, ingenuity, brilliancy and general excellence, of which, under such conditions of swiftness, I have never seen a parallel. Essentially an *improviser* genius; as his Father too was, and of admirable completeness he too, though under a very different form.

If Sterling has done little in Literature, we may ask, What other man than he, in such circumstances, could have done anything? In virtue of these rapid faculties, which otherwise cost him so dear, he has built together, out of these wavering boiling quicksands of his few later years, a result which may justly surprise us. There is actually some result in those poor Two Volumes gathered from him, such as they are; he that reads there will not wholly lose his time, nor rise with a malison instead of a blessing on the writer. Here actually is a real seer-glance, of some compass, into the world of our day; blessed glance, once more, of an eye that is human; truer than one of a thousand, and beautifully capable of making others see with it. I have known considerable temporary reputations gained, considerable piles of temporary guineas, with loud reviewing and the like to match, on a far less basis than lies in those two volumes. Those also, I expect, will be held in memory by the world, one way

or other, till the world has extracted all its benefits from them. Graceful, ingenious and illuminative reading, of their sort, for all manner of inquiring souls. A little verdant flowery island of poetic intellect, of melodious human verity; sunlit island founded on the rocks;—which the enormous circumambient continents of mown reedgrass and floating lumber, with *their* mountain-ranges of ejected stable-litter however alpine, cannot by any means or chance submerge: nay, I expect, they will not even quite hide it, this modest little island, from the well-discerning; but will float past it towards the place appointed for them, and leave said island standing. *Allah kereem*, say the Arabs! And of the English also some still know that there is a difference in the material of mountains!—

As it is this last little result, the amount of his poor and ever-interrupted literary labour, that henceforth forms the essential history of Sterling, we need not dwell at too much length on the foreign journeys, disanchorings, and nomadic vicissitudes of household, which occupy his few remaining years, and which are only the disastrous and accidental arena of this. He had now, excluding his early and more deliberate residence in the West Indies, made two flights abroad, once with his family, once without, in search of health. He had two more, in rapid succession, to make, and many more to meditate; and in the whole from Bayswater to the end, his family made no fewer than five complete changes of abode, for his sake. But these cannot be accepted as in any sense epochs in his life; the one last epoch of his life was that of his internal change towards Literature as his work in the world; and we need not linger much on these, which are the mere outer accidents of that, and had no distinguished influence in modifying that.

Friends still hoped the unrest of that brilliant too-rapid soul would abate with years. Nay the doctors sometimes promised, on the physical side, a like result; prophesying that, at forty-five or some mature age,

the stress of disease might quit the lungs, and direct itself to other quarters of the system. But no such result was appointed for us; neither forty-five itself, nor the ameliorations promised then, were ever to be reached. Four voyages abroad, three of them without his family, in flight from death; and at home, for a like reason, five complete shiftings of abode: in such wandering manner, and not otherwise, had Sterling to continue his pilgrimage till it ended.

Once more I must say, his cheerfulness throughout was wonderful. A certain grimmer shade, coming gradually over him, might perhaps be noticed in the concluding years; not impatience properly, yet the consciousness how much he needed patience; something more caustic in his tone of wit, more trenchant and indignant occasionally in his tone of speech: but at no moment was his activity bewildered or abated, nor did his composure ever give way. No; both his activity and his composure he bore with him, through all weathers, to the final close; and on the whole, right manfully he walked his wild stern way towards the goal, and like a Roman wrapt his mantle round him when he fell.—Let us glance, with brevity, at what he saw and suffered in his remaining pilgrimings and changings; and count up what fractions of spiritual fruit he realized to us from them.

Calvert and he returned from Madeira in spring 1838. Mrs. Sterling and the family had lived in Knightsbridge with his Father's people through winter: they now changed to Blackheath, or ultimately Hastings, and he with them, coming up to London pretty often; uncertain what was to be done for next winter. Literature went on briskly here: *Blackwood* had from him, besides the *Onyx Ring* which soon came out with due honour, assiduous almost monthly contributions in prose and verse. The series called *Hymns of a Hermit* was now going on; eloquent melodies, tainted to me with something of the same disease as the *Sexton's Daughter*, though perhaps in a less degree, considering

that the strain was in a so much higher pitch. Still better, in clear eloquent prose, the series of detached thoughts, entitled *Crystals from a Cavern*; of which the set of fragments, generally a little larger in compass, called *Thoughts and Images*, and again those called *Sayings and Essayings*,[1] are properly continuations. Add to which, his friend John Mill had now charge of a Review, *The London and Westminster* its name; wherein Sterling's assistance, ardently desired, was freely afforded, with satisfaction to both parties, in this and the following years. An Essay on *Montaigne*, with the notes and reminiscences already spoken of, was Sterling's first contribution here; then one on *Simonides*:[2] both of the present season.

On these and other businesses, slight or important, he was often running up to London; and gave us almost the feeling of his being resident among us. In order to meet the most or a good many of his friends at once on such occasions, he now furthermore contrived the scheme of a little Club, where monthly over a frugal dinner some reunion might take place; that is, where friends of his, and withal such friends of theirs as suited,—and in fine, where a small select company definable as persons to whom it was pleasant to talk together,—might have a little opportunity of talking. The scheme was approved by the persons concerned: I have a copy of the Original Regulations, probably drawn up by Sterling, a very solid lucid piece of economics; and the List of the proposed Members, signed 'James Spedding, Secretary', and dated '8th August 1838'.[3] The Club grew; was at first

[1] Hare, ii. 95–167. [2] Ib. i. 129, 188.

[3] Here in a Note they are, if they can be important to anybody. The marks of interrogation, attached to some Names as not yet consulted or otherwise questionable, are in the Secretary's hand:

J. D. Acland, Esq.	Rev. J. W. Blakesley.
Hon. W. B. Baring.	W. Boxall, Esq.
T. Carlyle, Esq.	R. M. Milnes, Esq.

called the *Anonymous Club*; then, after some months of success, in compliment to the founder who had now left us again, the *Sterling Club*;—under which latter name, it once lately, for a time, owing to the Religious Newspapers, became rather famous in the world! In which strange circumstances the name was again altered, to suit weak brethren; and the Club still subsists, in a sufficiently flourishing though happily once more a private condition. That is the origin and genesis of poor Sterling's Club; which, having honestly paid the shot for itself at Will's Coffeehouse or elsewhere, rashly fancied its bits of affairs were quite settled; and once little thought of getting into Books of History with them!—

But now, Autumn approaching, Sterling had to quit Clubs, for matters of sadder consideration. A new removal, what we call 'his third peregrinity', had to be decided on; and it was resolved that Rome should be the goal of it, the journey to be done in company with Calvert, whom also the Italian climate might be

Hon. R. Cavendish (?)
H. N. Coleridge, Esq. (?)
J. W. Colville, Esq.
Allan Cunningham, Esq. (?)
Rev. H. Donn.
F. H. Doyle, Esq.
C. L. Eastlake, Esq.
Alex. Ellice, Esq.
J. F. Elliott, Esq.
Copley Fielding, Esq.
Rev. J. C. Hare.
Sir Edmund Head (?)
D. D. Heath, Esq.
G. C. Lewis, Esq.
H. L. Lushington, Esq.
The Lord Lyttleton.
C. Macarthy, Esq.
H. Malden, Esq.
J. S. Mill, Esq.
R. Monteith, Esq.
S. A. O'Brien, Esq.
Sir F. Palgrave (?)
W. F. Pollok, Esq.
Philip Pusey, Esq.
A. Rio, Esq.
C. Romilly, Esq.
James Spedding, Esq.
Rev. John Sterling.
Alfred Tennyson, Esq.
Rev. Connop Thirlwall.
Rev. W. Hepworth Thompson.
Edward Twisleton, Esq.
G. S. Venables, Esq.
Samuel Wood, Esq.
Rev. T. Worsley.

———

James Spedding, *Secretary.*
8th August, 1838.

made to serve instead of Madeira. One of the liveliest recollections I have, connected with the *Anonymous Club*, is that of once escorting Sterling, after a certain meeting there, which I had seen only towards the end, and now remember nothing of,—except that, on breaking up, he proved to be encumbered with a carpet-bag, and could not at once find a cab for Knightsbridge. Some small bantering hereupon, during the instants of embargo. But we carried his carpet-bag, slinging it on my stick, two or three of us alternately, through dusty vacant streets, under the gaslights and the stars, towards the surest cab-stand; still jesting, or pretending to jest, he and we, not in the mirthfullest manner; and had (I suppose) our own feelings about the poor Pilgrim, who was to go on the morrow, and had hurried to meet us in this way, as the last thing before leaving England.

CHAPTER VII

ITALY

The journey to Italy was undertaken by advice of Sir James Clark, reckoned the chief authority in pulmonary therapeutics; who prophesied important improvements from it, and perhaps even the possibility henceforth of living all the year in some English home. Mrs. Sterling and the children continued in a house avowedly temporary, a furnished house at Hastings, through the winter. The two friends had set off for Belgium, while the due warmth was still in the air. They traversed Belgium, looking well at pictures and such objects; ascended the Rhine; rapidly traversed Switzerland and the Alps; issuing upon Italy and Milan, with immense appetite for pictures, and time still to gratify themselves in that pursuit, and be deliberate in their approach to Rome. We will take this free flowing sketch of their passage over the Alps; written

amid 'the rocks of Arona'.—Santo Borromeo's country, and poor little Mignon's! The 'elder Perdonnets' are opulent Lausanne people, to whose late son Sterling had been very kind in Madeira the year before:

'*To Mrs. Sterling, Knightsbridge, London.*

'Arona on the Lago Maggiore, 8th Oct. 1838.

'My dear Mother,—I bring down the story of my 'proceedings to the present time since the 29th of 'September. I think it must have been after that day 'that I was at a great breakfast at the elder Per-'donnets', with whom I had declined to dine, not 'choosing to go out at night. . . . I was taken by my 'hostess to see several pretty pleasure-grounds and 'points of view in the neighbourhood; and latterly 'Calvert was better, and able to go with us. He 'was in force again, and our passports were all settled 'so as to enable us to start on the morning of the 2d, 'after taking leave of our kind entertainer with thanks 'for her infinite kindness.

'We reached St. Maurice early that evening; having 'had the Dent du Midi close to us for several hours; 'glittering like the top of a silver teapot, far up in the 'sky. Our course lay along the Valley of the Rhone; 'which is considered one of the least beautiful parts 'of Switzerland, and perhaps for this reason pleased 'us, as we had not been prepared to expect much. We 'saw, before reaching the foot of the Alpine pass at 'Brieg, two rather celebrated Waterfalls; the one 'the Pissevache, which has no more beauty than any 'waterfall one hundred or two hundred feet high must 'necessarily have: the other near Tourtemagne is 'much more pleasing, having foliage round it, and being 'in a secluded dell. If you buy a Swiss Waterfall, 'choose this one.

'Our second day took us through Martigny to Sion, 'celebrated for its picturesque towers upon detached 'hills, for its strong Romanism and its population of

'*crétins*,—that is, maimed idiots, having the *goître*. 'It looked to us a more thriving place than we expected. 'They are building a great deal; among other things, 'a new Bishop's Palace and a new Nunnery,—to 'inhabit either of which *ex officio* I feel myself very 'unsuitable. From Sion we came to Brieg; a little 'village in a nook, close under an enormous mountain 'and glacier, where it lies like a molehill, or some-'thing smaller, at the foot of a haystack. Here also 'we slept; and the next day our voiturier, who had 'brought us from Lausanne, started with us up the 'Simplon Pass; helped on by two extra horses.

'The beginning of the road was rather cheerful; 'having a good deal of green pasturage, and some 'mountain villages; but it soon becomes dreary and 'savage in aspect, and but for our bright sky and warm 'air, would have been truly dismal. However, we 'gained gradually a distinct and near view of several 'large glaciers; and reached at last the high and 'melancholy valleys of the Upper Alps; where even 'the pines become scanty, and no sound is heard but 'the wheels of one's carriage, except when there happens 'to be a storm or an avalanche, neither of which 'entertained us. There is, here and there, a small 'stream of water pouring from the snow; but this is 'rather a monotonous accompaniment to the general 'desolation than an interruption of it. The road itself 'is certainly very good, and impresses one with a strong 'notion of human power. But the common descrip-'tions are much exaggerated; and many of what the 'Guide-Books call "galleries" are merely parts of 'the road supported by a wall built against the rock, 'and have nothing like a roof above them. The '"stupendous bridges", as they are called, might be 'packed, a dozen together, into one arch of London 'Bridge; and they are seldom even very striking 'from the depth below. The roadway is excellent, 'and kept in the best order. On the whole, I am very 'glad to have travelled the most famous road in Europe, 'and to have had delightful weather for doing so, as

'indeed we have had ever since we left Lausanne. The 'Italian descent is greatly more remarkable than the 'other side.

'We slept near the top, at the Village of Simplon, 'in a very fair and well-warmed inn, close to a moun- 'tain stream, which is one of the great ornaments of 'this side of the road. We have here passed into a 'region of granite, from that of limestone, and what 'is called gneiss. The valleys are sharper and closer, '—like cracks in a hard and solid mass;—and there 'is much more of the startling contrast of light and 'shade, as well as more angular boldness of outline; 'to all which the more abundant waters add a fresh 'and vivacious interest. Looking back through one 'of these abysmal gorges, one sees two torrents dashing 'together; the precipice and ridge on one side, pitch- 'black with shade; and that on the other all flaming 'gold; while behind rises, in a huge cone, one of the 'glacier summits of the chain. The stream at one's 'feet rushes at a leap some two hundred feet down, 'and is bordered with pines and beeches, struggling 'through a ruined world of clefts and boulders. I 'never saw anything so much resembling some of the '*Circles* described by Dante. From Simplon we made 'for Duomo d'Ossola; having broken out, as through 'the mouth of a mine, into green and fertile valleys 'full of vines and chestnuts, and white villages,—in 'short, into sunshine and Italy.

'At this place we dismissed our Swiss voiturier, 'and took an Italian one; who conveyed us to Omegna 'on the Lake of Orta; a place little visited by English 'travellers, but which fully repaid us the trouble of 'going there. We were lodged in a simple and even 'rude Italian inn; where they cannot speak a word 'of French; where we occupied a barnlike room, 'with a huge chimney fit to lodge a hundred ghosts, 'whom we expelled by dint of a hot woodfire. There 'were two beds, and as it happened good ones, in this 'strange old apartment; which was adorned by pic- 'tures of Architecture, and by Heads of Saints, better

'than many at the Royal Academy Exhibition, and 'which one paid nothing for looking at. The thorough 'Italian character of the whole scene amused us, much 'more than Meurice's at Paris would have done; for 'we had voluble, commonplace good humour, with the 'aspect and accessories of a den of banditti.

'To-day we have seen the Lake of Orta, have walked 'for some miles among its vineyards and chestnuts; 'and thence have come, by Baveno, to this place; '—having seen by the way, I believe, the most beautiful 'part of the Lago Maggiore, and certainly the most 'cheerful, complete and extended example of fine 'scenery I have ever fallen-in with. Here we are, 'much to my wonder,—for it seems too good to be true, '—fairly in Italy; and as yet my journey has been 'a pleasanter and more instructive, and in point of 'health a more successful one, than I at all imagined 'possible. Calvert and I go on as well as can be. 'I let him have his way about natural science, and he 'only laughs benignly when he thinks me absurd in 'my moral speculations. My only regrets are caused 'by my separation from my family and friends, and 'by the hurry I have been living in, which has pre-'vented me doing any work,—and compelled me to 'write to you at a good deal faster rate than the '*vapore* moves on the Lago Maggiore. It will take 'me to-morrow to Sesto Calende, whence we go to 'Varese. We shall not be at Milan for some days. 'Write thither, if you are kind enough to write at all, 'till I give you another address. Love to my Father. '—Your affectionate son,

'JOHN STERLING.'

Omitting Milan, Florence nearly all, and much about 'Art', Michael Angelo, and other aerial matters, here are some select terrestrial glimpses, the fittest I can find, of his progress towards Rome:

Lucca, Nov. 27, 1838 (*To his Mother*).—'I had 'dreams, like other people, before I came here, of what 'the Lombard Lakes must be; and the week I spent

'among them has left me an image, not only more 'distinct, but far more warm, shining and various, 'and more deeply attractive in innumerable respects, 'than all I had before conceived of them. And so 'also it has been with Florence; where I spent three 'weeks: enough for the first hazy radiant dawn of 'sympathy to pass away; yet constantly adding an 'increase of knowledge and of love, while I examined, 'and tried to understand, the wonderful minds 'that have left behind them there such abundant 'traces of their presence.'—'On Sunday, the day 'before I left Florence, I went to the highest part of 'the Grand Duke's Garden of Boboli, which commands 'a view of most of the City, and of the vale of the Arno 'to the westward; where, as we had been visited by 'several rainy days, and now at last had a very fine one, 'the whole prospect was in its highest beauty. The 'mass of buildings, chiefly on the other side of the 'River, is sufficient to fill the eye, without perplexing 'the mind by vastness like that of London; and its 'name and history, its outline and large and picturesque 'buildings, give it grandeur of a higher order than that 'of mere multitudinous extent. The Hills that border 'the Valley of the Arno are also very pleasing and 'striking to look upon; and the view of the rich Plain, 'glimmering away into blue distance, covered with an 'endless web of villages and country-houses, is one 'of the most delightful images of human well-being 'I have ever seen.'—

'Very shortly before leaving Florence, I went through 'the house of Michael Angelo; which is still possessed 'by persons of the same family, descendants, I believe, 'of his Nephew. There is in it his "first work in 'marble", as it is called; and a few drawings,—all 'with the stamp of his enginery upon them, which 'was more powerful than all the steam in London.' '—'On the whole, though I have done no work in 'Florence that can be of any use or pleasure to others, 'except my Letters to my Wife,—I leave it with the 'certainty of much valuable knowledge gained there,

'and with a most pleasant remembrance of the busy 'and thoughtful days I owe to it.

'We left Florence before seven yesterday morning,' November 26, 'for this place; travelling on the 'northern side of the Arno, by Prato, Pistoia, Pescia. 'We tried to see some old frescoes in a Church at 'Prato; but found the priests all about, saying mass; 'and of course did not venture to put our hands into 'a hive where the bees were buzzing and on the wing. 'Pistoia we only coasted. A little on one side of it, 'there is a Hill, the first on the road from Florence; 'which we walked up, and had a very lively and 'brilliant prospect over the road we had just travelled, 'and the Town of Pistoia. Thence to this place the 'whole land is beautiful, and in the highest degree 'prosperous,—in short, to speak metaphorically, all 'dotted with Leghorn bonnets, and streaming with 'olive-oil. The girls here are said to employ them- 'selves chiefly in plaiting straw, which is a profitable 'employment; and the slightness and quiet of the 'work are said to be much more favourable to beauty 'than the coarser kinds of labour performed by the 'countrywomen elsewhere. Certain it is that I saw 'more pretty women in Pescia, in the hour I spent 'there, than I ever before met with among the same 'numbers of the "phare sect". Wherefore, as a 'memorial of them, I bought there several Legends 'of Female Saints and Martyrs, and of other Ladies 'quite the reverse and held up as warnings; all of 'which are written in *ottava rima*, and sold for three- 'halfpence apiece. But unhappily I have not yet had 'time to read them. This Town has 30,000 inhabitants, 'and is surrounded by Walls, laid out as walks, and 'evidently not at present intended to be besieged,— 'for which reason, this morning, I merely walked on 'them round the Town, and did not besiege them.'

'The Cathedral' of Lucca 'contains some Relics; 'which have undoubtedly worked miracles on the 'imagination of the people hereabouts. The Grand-

'father of all Relics (as the Arabs would say) in the 'place is the *Volto Santo*, which is a Face of the Saviour 'appertaining to a wooden Crucifix. Now you must 'know that, after the ascension of Christ, Nicodemus 'was ordered by an Angel to carve an image of him; 'and went accordingly with a hatchet, and cut down 'a cedar for that purpose. He then proceeded to 'carve the figure; and being tired, fell asleep before he 'had done the face; which however, on awaking, he 'found completed by celestial aid. This image was 'brought to Lucca, from Leghorn I think, where it 'had arrived in a ship, "more than a thousand years 'ago", and has ever since been kept, in purple and 'fine linen and gold and diamonds, quietly working 'miracles. I saw the gilt Shrine of it; and also a 'Hatchet which refused to cut off the head of an 'innocent man, who had been condemned to death, 'and who prayed to the *Volto Santo*. I suppose it is by 'way of economy (they being a frugal people) that the 'Italians have their Book of Common Prayer and their 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments condensed into one.'

Pisa, December 2, 1838 (*To the same*).—'Pisa is very 'unfairly treated in all the Books I have read. It 'seems to me a quiet, but very agreeable place; with 'wide clean streets, and a look of stability and com-'fort; and I admire the Cathedral and its appendages 'more, the more I see them. The leaning of the Tower 'is to my eye decidedly unpleasant; but it is a beauti-'ful building nevertheless, and the view from the top 'is, under a bright sky, remarkably lively and satis-'factory. The Lucchese Hills form a fine mass, and 'the sea must in clear weather be very distinct. There 'was some haze over it when I was up, though the 'land was all clear. I could just see the Leghorn 'Lighthouse. Leghorn itself I shall not be able to 'visit.'—

'The quiet gracefulness of Italian life, and the 'mental maturity and vigour of Germany, have a great 'charm when compared with the restless whirl of Eng-

'land, and the chorus of mingled yells and groans sent 'up by our parties and sects, and by the suffering and 'bewildered crowds of the labouring people. Our 'politics make my heart ache, whenever I think of 'them. The base selfish frenzies of factions seem to 'me, at this distance, half diabolic; and I am out of 'the way of knowing anything that may be quietly 'adoing to elevate the standard of wise and temperate 'manhood in the country, and to diffuse the means of 'physical and moral well-being among all the people.' —'I will write to my Father as soon as I can after 'reaching the capital of his friend the Pope,—who, if 'he had attempted to be born an English gentleman, 'would no doubt by this time be a respectable old-'gentlemanly gouty member of the Carlton. I have 'often amused myself by thinking what a mere acci-'dent it is that Phillpotts is not Archbishop of Tuam, 'and M'Hale Bishop of Exeter; and how slight a 'change of dress, and of a few catchwords, would even 'now enable them to fill those respective posts with 'all the propriety and discretion they display in their 'present positions.'

At Rome he found the Crawfords, known to him long since; and at different dates other English friends old and new; and was altogether in the liveliest humour, no end to his activities and speculations. Of all which, during the next four months, the Letters now before me give abundant record,—far too abundant for our objects here. His grand pursuit, as natural at Rome, was Art; into which metaphysical domain we shall not follow him; preferring to pick out, here and there, something of concrete and human. Of his interests, researches, speculations and descriptions on this subject of Art, there is always rather a superabundance, especially in the Italian Tour. Unfortunately, in the hard weather, poor Calvert fell ill; and Sterling, along with his Art-studies, distinguished himself as a sick-nurse till his poor comrade got afoot again. His general impressions of the scene and what it held for him may

be read in the following excerpts. The Letters are all dated *Rome*, and addressed to his Father or Mother:

December 21, 1838.—'Of Rome itself, as a whole, 'there are infinite things to be said, well worth saying; 'but I shall confine myself to two remarks: first, that 'while the Monuments and works of Art gain in won- 'drousness and significance by familiarity with them, 'the actual life of Rome, the Papacy and its pride, 'lose; and though one gets accustomed to Cardinals 'and Friars and Swiss Guards, and ragged beggars and 'the finery of London and Paris, all rolling on to- 'gether, and sees how it is that they subsist in a sort of 'spurious unity, one loses all tendency to idealize the 'Metropolis and System of the Hierarchy into anything 'higher than a piece of showy stage-declamation, at 'bottom, in our day, thoroughly mean and prosaic. 'My other remark is, that Rome, seen from the tower 'of the Capitol, from the Pincian or the Janiculum, 'is at this day one of the most beautiful spectacles 'which eyes ever beheld. The company of great domes 'rising from a mass of large and solid buildings, with 'a few stone-pines and scattered edifices on the out- 'skirts; the broken bare Campagna all around; the 'Alban Hills not far, and the purple range of Sabine 'Mountains in the distance with a cope of snow;—this 'seen in the clear air, and the whole spiritualized by 'endless recollections, and a sense of the grave and 'lofty reality of human existence which has had this 'place for a main theatre, fills at once the eyes and heart 'more forcibly, and to me delightfully, than I can 'find words to say.'

January 22, 1839.—'The Modern Rome, Pope and 'all inclusive, are a shabby attempt at something ade- 'quate to fill the place of the old Commonwealth. It 'is easy enough to live among them, and there is much 'to amuse and even interest a spectator; but the 'native existence of the place is now thin and hollow, 'and there is a stamp of littleness, and childish poverty 'of taste, upon all the great Christian buildings I have 'seen here,—not excepting St. Peter's; which is

'crammed with bits of coloured marble and gilding, 'and Gog-and-Magog colossal statues of saints (looking 'prodigiously small), and mosaics from the worst 'pictures in Rome; and has altogether, with most 'imposing size and lavish splendour, a tang of 'Guildhall finery about it that contrasts oddly with 'the melancholy vastness and simplicity of the Ancient 'Monuments, though these have not the Athenian 'elegance. I recur perpetually to the galleries of Sculp-'ture in the Vatican, and to the Frescoes of Raffael 'and Michael Angelo, of inexhaustible beauty and 'greatness, and to the general aspect of the City and 'the Country round it, as the most impressive scene 'on earth. But the Modern City, with its churches, 'palaces, priests and beggars, is far from sublime.'

Of about the same date, here is another paragraph worth inserting: 'Gladstone has three little agate 'crosses which he will give you for my little girls. 'Calvert bought them, as a present for "the bodies", 'at Martigny in Switzerland, and I have had no earlier 'opportunity of sending them. Will you dispatch them 'to Hastings when you have an opportunity? I have 'not yet seen Gladstone's *Church and State*; but as 'there is a copy in Rome, I hope soon to lay my hands 'on it. I saw yesterday in the *Times* a furious, and 'I am sorry to say, most absurd attack on him and it, 'and the new Oxonian school.'

February 28, 1839.—'There is among the people 'plenty of squalid misery; though not nearly so much 'as, they say, exists in Ireland; and here there is 'a certain freedom and freshness of manners, a dash 'of Southern enjoyment in the condition of the meanest 'and most miserable. There is, I suppose, as little as 'well can be of conscious or artificial cultivation of 'any kind; but there is not the affectation of a virtue 'which they do not possess, nor any feeling of being 'despised for the want of it; and where life generally 'is so inert, except as to its passions and material 'wants, there is not the bitter consciousness of having 'been beaten by the more prosperous, in a race which

'the greater number have never thought of running. 'Among the labouring poor of Rome, a bribe will buy 'a crime; but if common work procures enough for 'a day's food or idleness, ten times the sum will not 'induce them to toil on, as an English workman would, 'for the sake of rising in the world. Sixpence any day 'will put any of them at the top of the only tree they 'care for,—that on which grows the fruit of idleness. 'It is striking to see the way in which, in magnificent 'churches, the most ragged beggars kneel on the pave- 'ment before some favourite altar in the midst of well- 'dressed women and of gazing foreigners. Or some- 'times you will see one with a child come in from the 'street where she has been begging, put herself in 'a corner, say a prayer (probably for the success of her 'petitions), and then return to beg again. There is 'wonderfully little of any moral strength connected 'with this devotion; but still it is better than nothing, 'and more than is often found among the men of the 'upper classes in Rome. I believe the Clergy to be 'generally profligate, and the state of domestic morals 'as bad as it has ever been represented.'—

Or, in sudden contrast, take this other glance homeward; a Letter to his eldest child; in which kind of Letters, more than in any other, Sterling seems to me to excel. Readers recollect the hurricane in St. Vincent; the hasty removal to a neighbour's house, and the birth of a son there, soon after. The boy has grown to some articulation, during these seven years; and his Father, from the new foreign scene of Priests and Dilettanti, thus addresses him:

'*To Master Edward C. Sterling, Hastings.*

'Rome, 21st January 1839.

'My dear Edward,—I was very glad to receive 'your Letter, which showed me that you have learned 'something since I left home. If you knew how much 'pleasure it gave me to see your handwriting, I am 'sure you would take pains to be able to write well,

'that you might often send me letters, and tell me 'a great many things which I should like to know 'about Mamma and your Sisters as well as yourself.

'If I go to Vesuvius, I will try to carry away a bit 'of the lava, which you wish for. There has lately 'been a great eruption, as it is called, of that Mountain; 'which means a great breaking-out of hot ashes and 'fire, and of melted stones which is called lava.

'Miss Clark is very kind to take so much pains with 'you; and I trust you will show that you are obliged 'to her, by paying attention to all she tells you. When 'you see how much more grown people know than you, 'you ought to be anxious to learn all you can from 'those who teach you; and as there are so many wise 'and good things written in Books, you ought to try to 'read early and carefully; that you may learn some-'thing of what God has made you able to know. There 'are Libraries containing very many thousands of 'Volumes; and all that is written in these is,—accounts 'of some part or other of the World which God has 'made, or of the Thoughts which he has enabled men 'to have in their minds. Some Books are descriptions 'of the earth itself, with its rocks and ground and water, 'and of the air and clouds, and the stars and moon and 'sun, which shine so beautifully in the sky. Some tell 'you about the things that grow upon the ground; 'the many millions of plants, from little mosses and 'threads of grass up to great trees and forests. Some 'also contain accounts of living things: flies, worms, 'fishes, birds and four-legged beasts. And some, 'which are the most, are about men and their thoughts 'and doings. These are the most important of all; 'for men are the best and most wonderful creatures 'of God in the world; being the only ones able to 'know him and love him, and to try of their own accord 'to do his will.

'These Books about men are also the most important 'to us, because we ourselves are human beings, and 'may learn from such Books what we ought to think 'and to do and to try to be. Some of them describe

'what sort of people have lived in old times and in 'other countries. By reading them, we know what is 'the difference between ourselves in England now, 'and the famous nations which lived in former days. 'Such were the Egyptians who built the Pyramids, 'which are the greatest heaps of stone upon the face 'of the earth: and the Babylonians, who had a city 'with huge walls, built of bricks, having writing on 'them that no one in our time has been able to make 'out. There were also the Jews, who were the only 'ancient people that knew how wonderful and how 'good God is: and the Greeks, who were the wisest 'of all in thinking about men's lives and hearts, and 'who knew best how to make fine statues and buildings, 'and to write wise books. By Books also we may learn 'what sort of people the old Romans were, whose chief 'city was Rome, where I am now; and how brave 'and skilful they were in war; and how well they 'could govern and teach many nations which they had 'conquered. It is from Books, too, that you must 'learn what kind of men were our Ancestors in the 'Northern part of Europe, who belonged to the tribes 'that did the most towards pulling down the power of 'the Romans: and you will see in the same way how 'Christianity was sent among them by God, to make 'them wiser and more peaceful, and more noble in 'their minds; and how all the nations that now are in 'Europe, and especially the Italians and the Germans, 'and the French and the English, came to be what 'they now are.—It is well worth knowing (and it can 'be known only by reading) how the Germans found 'out the Printing of Books, and what great changes 'this has made in the world. And everybody in 'England ought to try to understand how the English 'came to have their Parliaments and Laws; and to 'have fleets that sail over all seas of the world.

'Besides learning all these things, and a great many 'more about different times and countries, you may 'learn from Books, what is the truth of God's will, 'and what are the best and wisest thoughts, and the

'most beautiful words; and how men are able to lead 'very right lives, and to do a great deal to better the 'world. I have spent a great part of my life in reading; 'and I hope you will come to like it as much as I do, 'and to learn in this way all that I know.

'But it is a still more serious matter that you should 'try to be obedient and gentle; and to command your 'temper; and to think of other people's pleasure 'rather than your own, and of what you *ought* to 'do rather than what you *like*. If you try to be better 'for all you read, as well as wiser, you will find Books 'a great help towards goodness as well as knowledge,— 'and above all other Books, the Bible; which tells us 'of the will of God, and of the love of Jesus Christ 'towards God and men.

'I had a Letter from Mamma to-day, which left 'Hastings on the 10th of this month. I was very glad 'to find in it that you were all well and happy; but 'I know Mamma is not well,—and is likely to be more 'uncomfortable every day for some time. So I hope 'you will all take care to give her as little trouble as 'possible. After sending you so much advice, I shall 'write a little Story to divert you.—I am, my dear 'Boy,—Your affectionate Father,

'JOHN STERLING.'

The 'Story' is lost, destroyed, as are many such which Sterling wrote, with great felicity, I am told, and much to the satisfaction of the young folk, when the humour took him.

Besides these plentiful communications still left, I remember long Letters, not now extant, principally addressed to his Wife, of which we and the circle at Knightsbridge had due perusal, treating with animated copiousness about all manner of picture-galleries, pictures, statues and objects of Art at Rome, and on the road to Rome and from it, wheresoever his course led him into neighbourhood of such objects. That was Sterling's habit. It is expected in this Nineteenth

Century that a man of culture shall understand and worship Art: among the windy gospels addressed to our poor Century there are few louder than this of Art; —and if the Century expects that every man shall do his duty, surely Sterling was not the man to balk it! Various extracts from these picture-surveys are given in Hare; the others, I suppose, Sterling himself subsequently destroyed, not valuing them much.

Certainly no stranger could address himself more eagerly to reap what artistic harvest Rome offers, which is reckoned the peculiar produce of Rome among cities under the sun; to all galleries, churches, sistine chapels, ruins, coliseums, and artistic or dilettante shrines he zealously pilgrimed; and had much to say then and afterwards, and with real technical and historical knowledge I believe, about the objects of devotion there. But it often struck me as a question, Whether all this even to himself was not, more or less, a nebulous kind of element; prescribed not by Nature and her verities, but by the Century expecting every man to do his duty? Whether not perhaps, in good part, temporary dilettante cloudland of our poor Century;—or can it be the real diviner Pisgah height, and everlasting mount of vision, for man's soul in any Century? And I think Sterling himself bent towards a negative conclusion, in the course of years. Certainly, of all subjects this was the one I cared least to hear even Sterling talk of: indeed it is a subject on which earnest men, abhorrent of hypocrisy and speech that has no meaning, are admonished to silence in this sad time, and had better, in such a Babel as we have got into for the present, 'perambulate their picture-gallery with little or no speech.'

Here is another and to me much more earnest kind of 'Art', which renders Rome unique among the cities of the world; of this we will, in preference, take a glance through Sterling's eyes:

January 22, 1839.—'On Friday last there was a great 'Festival at St. Peter's; the only one I have seen. 'The Church was decorated with crimson hangings,

'and the choir fitted up with seats and galleries, and 'a throne for the Pope. There were perhaps a couple 'of hundred guards of different kinds; and three or 'four hundred English ladies, and not so many foreign 'male spectators; so that the place looked empty. 'The Cardinals in scarlet, and Monsignori in purple, 'were there; and a body of officiating Clergy. The 'Pope was carried-in in his chair on men's shoulders, 'wearing the Triple Crown; which I have thus actually 'seen: it is something like a gigantic Egg, and of the 'same colour, with three little bands of gold,—very 'large Egg-shell with three streaks of the yoke smeared 'round it. He was dressed in white silk robes, with 'gold trimmings.

'It was a fine piece of state-show; though, as there 'are three or four such Festivals yearly, of course there 'is none of the eager interest which breaks out at 'coronations and similar rare events; no explosion of 'unwonted velvets, jewels, carriages and footmen, 'such as London and Milan have lately enjoyed. 'I guessed all the people in St. Peter's, including per-'formers and spectators, at 2000; where 20,000 would 'hardly have been a crushing crowd. Mass was per-'formed, and a stupid but short Latin sermon delivered 'by a lad, in honour of St. Peter, who would have 'been much astonished if he could have heard it. 'The genuflexions, and trainbearings, and folding-up 'the tails of silk petticoats while the Pontiff knelt, and 'the train of Cardinals going up to kiss his Ring, and 'so forth,—made on me the impression of something 'immeasurably old and sepulchral, such as might suit 'the Grand Lama's court, or the inside of an Egyptian 'Pyramid; or as if the Hieroglyphics on one of the 'Obelisks here should begin to pace and gesticulate, 'and nod their bestial heads upon the granite tablets. 'The careless bystanders, the London ladies with their 'eye-glasses and look of an Opera-box, the yawning 'young gentleman of the *Guarda Nobile*, and the laugh 'of one of the file of vermilion Priests round the steps 'of the altar at the whispered good thing of his neigh-

'bour, brought one back to nothing indeed of a very 'lofty kind, but still to the Nineteenth Century.'—

'At the great Benediction of the City and the World 'on Easter Sunday by the Pope,' he writes afterwards, 'there was a large crowd both native and foreign, hun- 'dreds of carriages, and thousands of the lower orders 'of people from the country; but even of the poor 'hardly one in twenty took off his hat, and a still 'smaller number knelt down. A few years ago, not 'a head was covered, nor was there a knee which did 'not bow.'—A very decadent 'Holiness of our Lord 'the Pope', it would appear!—

Sterling's view of the Pope, as seen in these his gala days, doing his big playactorism under God's earnest sky, was much more substantial to me than his studies in the picture-galleries. To Mr. Hare also he writes: 'I have seen the Pope in all his pomp at St. Peter's; 'and he looked to me a mere lie in livery. The Romish 'Controversy is doubtless a much more difficult one 'than the managers of the Religious-Tract Society 'fancy, because it is a theoretical dispute; and in 'dealing with notions and authorities, I can quite 'understand how a mere student in a library, with no 'eye for facts, should take either one side or other. 'But how any man with clear head and honest heart, 'and capable of seeing realities, and distinguishing 'them from scenic falsehoods, should, after living in 'a Romanist country, and especially at Rome, be 'inclined to side with Leo against Luther, I cannot 'understand.'[1]

It is fit surely to recognize with admiring joy any glimpse of the Beautiful and the Eternal that is hung out for us, in colour, in form or tone, in canvas, stone, or atmospheric air, and made accessible by any sense, in this world: but it is greatly fitter still (little as we are used that way) to shudder in pity and abhorrence over the scandalous tragedy, transcendent nadir of human ugliness and contemptibility, which under the

[1] Hare, p. cxviii.

daring title of religious worship, and practical recognition of the Highest God, daily and hourly everywhere transacts itself there. And, alas, not there only, but elsewhere, everywhere more or less; whereby our sense is so blunted to it;—whence, in all provinces of human life, these tears!—

But let us take a glance at the Carnival, since we are here. The Letters, as before, are addressed to Knightsbridge; the date *Rome*:

February 5, 1839.—'The Carnival began yesterday. 'It is a curious example of the trifling things which 'will heartily amuse tens of thousands of grown people, 'precisely because they are trifling and therefore a 'relief from serious business, cares and labours. The 'Corso is a street about a mile long, and about as broad 'as Jermyn Street; but bordered by much loftier 'houses, with many palaces and churches, and has 'two or three small squares opening into it. Carriages, 'mostly open, drove up and down it for two or three 'hours; and the contents were shot at with handfuls 'of comfits from the window,—in the hope of making 'them as non-content as possible,—while they returned 'the fire to the best of their inferior ability. The 'populace, among whom was I, walked about; perhaps 'one in fifty were masked in character; but there was 'little in the masquerade either of splendour of costume 'or liveliness of mimicry. However, the whole scene 'was very gay: there were a good many troops about, 'and some of them heavy dragoons, who flourished 'their swords with the magnanimity of our Life-Guards, 'to repel the encroachments of too ambitious little 'boys. Most of the windows and balconies were hung 'with coloured drapery; and there were flags, trumpets, nosegays and flirtations of all shapes and sizes. 'The best of all was, that there was laughter enough 'to have frightened Cassius out of his thin carcass, 'could the lean old homicide have been present, otherwise than as a fleshless ghost;—in which capacity 'I thought I had a glimpse of him looking over the 'shoulder of a parti-coloured clown, in a carriage full

'of London Cockneys driving towards the Capitol. 'This good-humoured foolery will go on for several 'days to come, ending always with the celebrated 'Horse-race, of horses without riders. The long street 'is cleared in the centre by troops, and half-a-dozen 'quadrupeds, ornamented like Grimaldi in a London 'pantomime, scamper away, with the mob closing and 'roaring at their heels.'

February 9, 1839.—'The usual state of Rome is quiet 'and sober. One could almost fancy the actual gene- 'ration held their breath, and stole by on tiptoe, in 'presence of so memorable a past. But during the 'Carnival all mankind, womankind and childkind 'think it unbecoming not to play the fool. The modern 'donkey pokes its head out of the lion's skin of old 'Rome, and brays out the absurdest of asinine rounde- 'lays. Conceive twenty thousand grown people in 'a long street, at the windows, on the footways and in 'carriages, amused day after day for several hours in 'pelting and being pelted with handfuls of mock or 'real sugar-plums; and this no name or pretence, but 'real downright showers of plaster comfits, from which 'people guard their eyes with meshes of wire. As sure 'as a carriage passes under a window or balcony where 'are acquaintances of theirs, down comes a shower of 'hail, ineffectually returned from below. The parties 'in two crossing carriages similarly assault each other; 'and there are long balconies hung the whole way with 'a deep canvas pocket full of this mortal shot. One 'Russian Grand Duke goes with a troop of youngsters 'in a wagon, all dressed in brown linen frocks and 'masked, and pelts among the most furious, also being 'pelted. The children are of course pre-eminently 'vigorous, and there is a considerable circulation of 'real sugar-plums, which supply consolation for all 'disappointments.'

The whole to conclude, as is proper, with a display, with two displays, of fire-works; in which art, as in some others, Rome is unrivalled:

February 9, 1839.—'It seems to be the ambition of

'all the lower classes to wear a mask and showy 'grotesque disguise of some kind; and I believe many 'of the upper ranks do the same. They even put St. 'Peter's into masquerade; and make it a Cathedral 'of Lamplight instead of a stone one. Two evenings 'ago this feat was performed; and I was able to see 'it from the rooms of a friend near this, which command 'an excellent view of it. I never saw so beautiful an 'effect of artificial light. The evening was perfectly 'serene and clear; the principal lines of the building, 'the columns, architrave and pediment of the front, the 'two inferior cupolas, the curves of the dome from 'which the dome rises, the ribs of the dome itself, the 'small oriel windows between them, and the lantern 'and ball and cross,—were all delineated in the clear 'vault of air by lines of pale yellow fire. The dome of 'another great Church, much nearer to the eye, stood 'up as a great black mass,—a funereal contrast to the 'luminous tabernacle.

'While I was looking at this latter, a red blaze burst 'from the summit, and at the same moment seemed 'to flash over the whole building, filling up the pale 'outline with a simultaneous burst of fire. This is 'a celebrated display; and is done, I believe, by the 'employment of a very great number of men to light, 'at the same instant, the torches which are fixed for 'the purpose all over the building. After the first glare 'of fire, I did not think the second aspect of the building 'so beautiful as the first; it wanted both softness and 'distinctness. The two most animated days of the 'Carnival are still to come.'

April 4, 1839.—'We have just come to the termination 'of all the Easter spectacles here. On Sunday evening 'St. Peter's was a second time illuminated; I was in 'the Piazza, and admired the sight from a nearer point 'than when I had seen it before at the time of the 'Carnival.

'On Monday evening the celebrated fire-works were 'let off from the Castle of St. Angelo; they were said 'to be, in some respects, more brilliant than usual.

'I certainly never saw any fire-works comparable to 'them for beauty. The Girandola is a discharge of 'many thousands of rockets at once, which of course 'fall back, like the leaves of a lily, and form for a minute 'a very beautiful picture. There was also in silvery 'light a very long Façade of a Palace, which looked 'a residence for Oberon and Titania, and beat Aladdin's 'into darkness. Afterwards a series of cascades of red 'fire poured down the faces of the Castle and of the 'scaffoldings round it, and seemed a burning Niagara. 'Of course there were abundance of serpents, wheels 'and cannon-shot; there was also a display of dazzling 'white light, which made a strange appearance on 'the houses, the river, the bridge, and the faces of the 'multitude. The whole ended with a second and 'a more splendid Girandola.'

Take finally, to people the scene a little for us, if our imagination be at all lively, these three small entries, of different dates; and so wind up:

December 30, 1838.—'I received on Christmas-day 'a packet from Dr. Carlyle, containing Letters from the 'Maurices; which were a very pleasant arrival. The 'Dr. wrote a few lines with them, mentioning that he 'was only at Civita Vecchia while the steamer baited 'on its way to Naples. I have written to thank him 'for his dispatches.'

March 16, 1839.—'I have seen a good deal of John 'Mill, whose society I like much. He enters heartily 'into the interest of the things which I most care for 'here, and I have seldom had more pleasure than in 'taking him to see Raffael's Loggie, where are the 'Frescoes called his Bible, and to the Sixtine Chapel, 'which I admire and love more and more. He is in 'very weak health, but as fresh and clear in mind as 'possible.' . . . 'English politics seem in a queer state, 'the Conservatives creeping on, the Whigs losing 'ground; like combatants on the top of a breach, 'while there is a social mine below which will probably 'blow both parties into the air.'

April 4, 1839.—'I walked out on Tuesday on the 'Ancona Road, and about noon met a travelling car- 'riage, which from a distance looked very suspicious, 'and on nearer approach was found really to contain 'Captain Sterling and an Albanian manservant on the 'front, and behind under the hood Mrs. A. Sterling and 'the she portion of the tail. They seemed very well; 'and, having turned the Albanian back to the rear of 'the whole machine, I sat by Anthony, and entered 'Rome in triumph.'—Here is indeed a conquest! Captain A. Sterling, now on his return from service in Corfu, meets his Brother in this manner; and the remaining Roman days are of a brighter complexion. As these suddenly ended, I believe he turned southward, and found at Naples the Dr. Carlyle above mentioned (an extremely intimate acquaintance of mine), who was still there. For we are a most travelling people, we of this Island in this time; and, as the Prophet threatened, see ourselves, in so many senses, made 'like 'unto a wheel!'—

Sterling returned from Italy filled with much cheerful imagery and reminiscence, and great store of artistic, serious, dilettant and other speculation for the time; improved in health, too; but probably little enriched in real culture or spiritual strength; and indeed not permanently altered by his tour in any respect to a sensible extent, that one could notice. He returned rather in haste, and before the expected time; summoned, about the middle of April, by his Wife's domestic situation at Hastings; who, poor lady, had been brought to bed before her calculation, and had in few days lost her infant; and now saw a household round her much needing the master's presence. He hurried off to Malta, dreading the Alps at that season; and came home, by steamer, with all speed, early in May 1839.

PART III

CHAPTER I

CLIFTON

MATTERS once readjusted at Hastings, it was thought Sterling's health had so improved, and his activities towards Literature so developed themselves into congruity, that a permanent English place of abode might now again be selected,—on the South-west coast somewhere,—and the family once more have the blessing of a home, and see its *lares* and *penates* and household furniture unlocked from the Pantechnicon repositories, where they had so long been lying.

Clifton, by Bristol, with its soft Southern winds and high cheerful situation, recommended too by the presence of one or more valuable acquaintances there, was found to be the eligible place; and thither in this summer of 1839, having found a tolerable lodging, with the prospect by and by of an agreeable house, he and his removed. This was the end of what I call his 'third peregrinity';—or reckoning the West Indies one, his fourth. This also is, since Bayswater, the fourth time his family has had to shift on his account. Bayswater; then to Bordeaux, to Blackheath and Knightsbridge (during the Madeira time), to Hastings (Roman time); and now to Clifton, not to stay there either: a sadly nomadic life to be prescribed to a civilized man!

At Clifton his habitation was speedily enough set up; household conveniences, methods of work, daily promenades on foot or horseback, and before long even

a circle of friends, or of kindly neighbourhoods ripening into intimacy, were established round him. In all this no man could be more expert or expeditious, in such cases. It was with singular facility, in a loving, hoping manner, that he threw himself open to the new interests and capabilities of the new place; snatched out of it whatsoever of human or material would suit him; and in brief, in all senses had pitched his tent-habitation, and grew to look on it as a house. It was beautiful too, as well as pathetic. This man saw himself reduced to be a dweller in tents, his house is but a stone tent; and he can so kindly accommodate himself to that arrangement;—healthy faculty and diseased necessity, nature and habit, and all manner of things primary and secondary, original and incidental, conspiring now to make it easy for him. With the evils of nomadism, he participated to the full in whatever benefits lie in it for a man.

He had friends enough, old and new, at Clifton, whose intercourse made the place human for him. Perhaps among the most valued of the former sort may be mentioned Mrs. Edward Strachey, Widow of the late Indian Judge, who now resided here; a cultivated, graceful, most devout and high-minded lady; whom he had known in old years, first probably as Charles Buller's Aunt, and whose esteem was constant for him, and always precious to him. She was some ten or twelve years older than he; she survived him some years, but is now also gone from us. Of new friends acquired here, besides a skilful and ingenious Dr. Simmons, physician as well as friend, the principal was Francis Newman, then and still an ardently inquiring soul, of fine University and other attainments, of sharp-cutting restlessly advancing intellect, and the mildest pious enthusiasm; whose worth, since better known to all the world, Sterling highly estimated;—and indeed practically testified the same; having by will appointed him, some years hence, guardian to his eldest Son; which pious function Mr. Newman now successfully discharges.

Sterling was not long in certainty as to his abode at Clifton: alas, where could he long be so? Hardly six months were gone when his old enemy again overtook him; again admonished him how frail his hopes of permanency were. Each winter, it turned out, he had to fly; and after the second of these, he quitted the place altogether. Here, meanwhile, in a Letter to myself, and in Excerpts from others, are some glimpses of his advent and first summer there:

Clifton, June 11, 1839 (*To his Mother*).—'As yet 'I am personally very uncomfortable from the general 'confusion of this house, which deprives me of my room 'to sit and read and write in; all being more or less 'lumbered by boxes, and invaded by servile domes-'ticities aproned, handled, bristled, and of nondescript 'varieties. We have very fine warm weather, with 'occasional showers; and the verdure of the woods 'and fields is very beautiful. Bristol seems as busy 'as need be; and the shops and all kinds of practical 'conveniences are excellent; but those of Clifton have 'the usual sentimental, not to say meretricious frau-'dulence of commercial establishments in Watering-'places.

'The bag which Hannah forgot reached us safely at 'Bath on Friday morning; but I cannot quite unriddle 'the mystery of the change of padlocks, for I left the 'right one in care of the Head Steam-engine at Pad-'dington, which seemed a very decent person with 'a good black coat on, and a pen behind its ear. I have 'been meditating much on the story of Palarea's "box 'of papers"; which does not appear to be in my 'possession, and I have a strong impression that I 'gave it to young Florez Calderon. I will write to say 'so to Madame Torrijos speedily.'—Palarea, Dr. Palarea, I understand, was 'an old guerilla leader whom they 'called *El Medico*'. Of him and of the vanished shadows now gone to Paris, to Madrid, or out of the world, let us say nothing!

June 15, 1839 (*To myself*).—'We have a room now 'occupied by Robert Barton', a brother-in-law; 'to

'which Anthony may perhaps succeed; but which 'after him, or in lieu of him, would expand itself to 'receive you. Is there no hope of your coming? 'I would undertake to ride with you at all possible 'paces, and in all existing directions.

'As yet my books are lying as ghost books, in a limbo 'on the banks of a certain Bristolian Styx, humanly 'speaking, a *Canal*; but the other apparatus of life is 'gathered about me, and performs its diurnal functions. 'The place pleases me better than I expected: A far 'look-out on all sides, over green country; a sufficient 'old City lying in the hollow near; and civilization, 'in no tumultuous state, rather indeed stagnant, 'visible in the Rows of Houses and Gardens which call 'themselves Clifton. I hope soon to take a lease of 'a house, where I may arrange myself more methodi- 'cally; keep myself equably boiling in my own kitchen; 'and spread myself over a series of book-shelves.'— 'I have just been interrupted by a visit from Mrs. 'Strachey; with whom I dined yesterday. She seems 'a very good and thoroughly kind-hearted woman; 'and it is pleasant to have her for a neighbour.'—'I 'have read Emerson's pamphlets. I should find it 'more difficult than ever to write to him.'

June 30, 1839 (*To his Father*).—'Of Books I shall 'have no lack, though no plethora; and the Reading- 'room supplies all one can want in the way of Papers 'and Reviews. I go there three or four times a week, 'and inquire how the human race goes on. I suppose 'this Turco-Egyptian War will throw several diploma- 'tists into a state of great excitement, and massacre 'a good many thousands of Africans and Asiatics?— 'For the present, it appears, the English Education 'Question is settled. I wish the Government had said 'that, in their inspection and superintendence, they 'would look only to secular matters, and leave religious 'ones to the persons who set up the schools, whoever 'these might be. It seems to me monstrous that the 'State should be prevented taking any efficient mea- 'sures for teaching Roman Catholic children to read,

'write and cipher, merely because they believe in the 'Pope, and the Pope is an impostor,—which I candidly 'confess he is! There is no question which I can so 'ill endure to see made a party one as that of Education.' —The following is of the same day:

'*To Thomas Carlyle, Esq., Chelsea, London.*

'Manor House, Clifton Place, Clifton, 30th June, 1839.

'My dear Carlyle,—I have heard, this morning 'from my Father, that you are to set out on Tuesday 'for Scotland: so I have determined to fillip away 'some spurt of ink in your direction, which may reach 'you before you move towards Thule.

'Writing to you, in fact, is considerably easier than 'writing about you; which has been my employment 'of late, at leisure moments,—that is, moments of 'leisure from idleness, not work. As you partly guessed, 'I took in hand a Review of *Teufelsdröckh*—for want 'of a better Heuschrecke to do the work; and when 'I have been well enough, and alert enough, during 'the last fortnight, have tried to set down some notions 'about Tobacco, Radicalism, Christianity, Assafoetida 'and so forth. But a few abortive pages are all the result 'as yet. If my speculations should ever see daylight, 'they may chance to get you into scrapes, but will 'certainly get me into worse.' . . . 'But one must work: '*sic itur ad astra*,—and the *astra* are always there to 'befriend one, at least as asterisks, filling up the gaps 'which yawn in vain for words.

'Except my unsuccessful efforts to discuss you and 'your offences, I have done nothing that leaves a trace 'behind;—unless the endeavour to teach my little boy 'the Latin declensions shall be found, at some time 'short of the Last Day, to have done so. I have,— 'rather I think from dyspepsia than dyspneumony,— 'been often and for days disabled from doing anything 'but read. In this way I have gone through a good 'deal of Strauss's Book; which is exceedingly clever 'and clear-headed; with more of insight, and less of

'destructive rage than I expected. It will work deep 'and far, in such a time as ours. When so many minds 'are distracted about the history, or rather genesis of 'the Gospel, it is a great thing for partisans on the one 'side to have, what the other never have wanted, 'a Book of which they can say, This is our Creed and 'Code,—or rather Anti-creed and Anti-code. And 'Strauss seems perfectly secure against the sort of 'answer to which Voltaire's critical and historical 'shallowness perpetually exposed him. I mean to read 'the Book through. It seems admitted that the 'orthodox theologians have failed to give any sufficient 'answer.—I have also looked through Michelet's '*Luther*, with great delight; and have read the fourth 'volume of Coleridge's *Literary Remains*, in which 'there are things that would interest you. He has 'a great hankering after Cromwell, and explicitly 'defends the execution of Charles.

'Of Mrs. Strachey we have seen a great deal; and 'might have seen more, had I had time and spirits for 'it. She is a warm-hearted, enthusiastic creature, 'whom one cannot but like. She seems always excited 'by the wish for more excitement than her life affords. 'And such a person is always in danger of doing some-'thing less wise than his best knowledge and aspira-'tions; because he must do something, and circum-'stances do not allow him to do what he desires. 'Thence, after the first glow of novelty, endless self-'tormenting comes from the contrast between aims and 'acts. She sets out, with her daughter and two boys, 'for a Tour in Wales to-morrow morning. Her talk of 'you is always most affectionate; and few, I guess, 'will read *Sartor* with more interest than she.

'I am still in a very extempore condition as to 'house, books, &c. One which I have hired for three 'years will be given up to me in the middle of August; 'and then I may hope to have something like a house, '—so far as that is possible for anyone to whom Time 'itself is often but a worse or a better kind of cave in 'the desert. We have had rainy and cheerless weather

'almost since the day of our arrival. But the sun now 'shines more lovingly, and the skies seem less disdain- 'ful of man and his perplexities. The earth is green, 'abundant and beautiful. But human life, so far as 'I can learn, is mean and meagre enough in its purposes, 'however striking to the speculative or sentimental 'bystander. Pray be assured that whatever you may 'say of the "landlord at Clifton"[1], the more I know 'of him, the less I shall like him. Well with me if I 'can put up with him for the present, and make use 'of him, till at last I can joyfully turn him off 'forever!

'Love to your Wife and self. My little Charlotte 'desires me to tell you that she has new shoes for her 'Doll, which she will show you when you come.— 'Yours,

'JOHN STERLING.'

The visit to Clifton never took effect; nor to any of Sterling's subsequent homes; which now is matter of regret to me. Concerning the 'Review of *Teufelsdröckh*' there will be more to say anon. As to 'little Charlotte and her Doll', I remember well enough and was more than once reminded, this bright little creature, on one of my first visits to Bayswater, had earnestly applied to me to put her Doll's shoes on for her; which feat was performed.—The next fragment indicates a household settled, fallen into wholesome routine again; and may close the series here:

July 22, 1839 (*To his Mother*).—'A few evenings 'ago we went to Mr. Griffin's, and met there Dr. Prichard 'the author of a well-known Book on the *Races of* '*Mankind*, to which it stands in the same relation 'among English books as the Racing Calendar does to 'those of Horsekind. He is a very intelligent, accom- 'plished person. We had also there the Dean; a cer- 'tain Dr. —— of Corpus College, Cambridge (a booby); 'and a clever fellow, a Mr. Fisher, one of the Tutors

[1] Of Sterling himself, I suppose.

'of Trinity in my days. We had a very pleasant 'evening.'—

At London we were in the habit of expecting Sterling pretty often; his presence, in this house as in others, was looked for, once in the month or two, and came always as sunshine in the grey weather to me and mine. My daily walks with him had long since been cut short without renewal; that walk to Eltham and Edgeworth's perhaps the last of the kind he and I had: but our intimacy, deepening and widening year after year, knew no interruption or abatement of increase: an honest, frank and truly human mutual relation, valuable or even invaluable to both parties, and a lasting loss, hardly to be replaced in this world, to the survivor of the two.

His visits, which were usually of two or three days, were always full of business, rapid in movement as all his life was. To me, if possible, he would come in the evening; a whole cornucopia of talk and speculation was to be discharged. If the evening would not do, and my affairs otherwise permitted, I had to mount into cabs with him; fly far and wide, shuttling athwart the big Babel, wherever his calls and pauses had to be. This was his way to husband time! Our talk, in such straitened circumstances, was loud or low as the circumambient groaning rage of wheels and sound prescribed,—very loud it had to be in such thoroughfares as London Bridge and Cheapside; but except while he was absent, off for minutes into some banker's office, lawyer's, stationer's, haberdasher's or what office there might be, it never paused. In this way extensive strange dialogues were carried on: to me also very strange,—private friendly colloquies, on all manner of rich subjects, held thus amid the chaotic roar of things. Sterling was full of speculations, observations and bright sallies; vividly awake to what was passing in the world; glanced pertinently with victorious clearness, without spleen, though often enough with a dash of mockery, into its Puseyisms, Liberalisms, literary

Lionisms, or what else the mad hour might be producing, —always prompt to recognize what grain of sanity might be in the same. He was opulent in talk, and the rapid movement and vicissitude on such occasions seemed to give him new excitement.

Once, I still remember,—it was some years before, probably in May, on his return from Madeira,—he undertook a day's riding with me; once and never again. We coursed extensively over the Hampstead and Highgate regions, and the country beyond, sauntering or galloping through many leafy lanes and pleasant places, in everflowing, everchanging talk; and returned down Regent Street at nightfall: one of the cheerfullest days I ever had;—not to be repeated, said the Fates. Sterling was charming on such occasions: at once a child and a gifted man. A serious fund of thought he always had, a serious drift you never missed in him: nor indeed had he much depth of real laughter or sense of the ludicrous, as I have elsewhere said; but what he had was genuine, free and continual: his sparkling sallies bubbled up as from aerated natural fountains; a mild dash of gaiety was native to the man, and had moulded his physiognomy in a very graceful way. We got once into a cab, about Charing Cross; I know not now whence or well whitherward, nor that our haste was at all special; however, the cabman, sensible that his pace was slowish, took to whipping, with a steady, passionless, business-like assiduity which, though the horse seemed lazy rather than weak, became afflictive; and I urged remonstrance with the savage fellow: 'Let him alone,' answered Sterling; 'he is kindling the enthusiasm of 'his horse, you perceive; that is the first thing, then 'we shall do very well!'—as accordingly we did.

At Clifton, though his thoughts began to turn more on poetic forms of composition, he was diligent in prose elaborations too,—doing Criticism, for one thing, as we incidentally observed. He wrote there, and sent forth in this autumn of 1839, his most important contribution

to John Mill's Review, the article on *Carlyle*, which stands also in Mr. Hare's collection [1]. What its effect on the public was I knew not, and know not; but remember well, and may here be permitted to acknowledge, the deep silent joy, not of a weak or ignoble nature, which it gave to myself in my then mood and situation; as it well might. The first generous human recognition, expressed with heroic emphasis, and clear conviction visible amid its fiery exaggeration, that one's poor battle in this world is not quite a mad and futile, that it is perhaps a worthy and manful one, which will come to something yet: this fact is a memorable one in every history; and for me Sterling, often enough the stiff gainsayer in our private communings, was the doer of this. The thought burnt in me like a lamp, for several days; lighting up into a kind of heroic splendour the sad volcanic wrecks, abysses and convulsions of said poor battle; and secretly I was very grateful to my daring friend, and am still, and ought to be. What the public might be thinking about him and his audacities, and me in consequence, or whether it thought at all, I never learned, or much heeded to learn.

Sterling's gainsaying had given way on many points; but on others it continued stiff as ever, as may be seen in that Article; indeed he fought Parthian-like in such cases, holding out his last position as doggedly as the first: and to some of my notions he seemed to grow in stubbornness of opposition, with the growing inevitability, and never would surrender. Especially that doctrine of the 'greatness and fruitfulness of Silence', remained afflictive and incomprehensible: 'Silence?' he would say: 'Yes, truly; if they give you leave to 'proclaim silence by cannon-salvoes! My Harpo-'crates-Stentor!' In like manner, 'Intellect and Virtue', how they are proportional, or are indeed one gift in us, the same great summary of gifts; and again, 'Might and Right', the identity of these two, if a man

[1] Hare, i. p. 252.

will understand this God's-Universe, and that only he who conforms to the law of *it* can in the long run have any 'might': all this, at the first blush, often awakened Sterling's musketry upon me, and many volleys I have had to stand,—the thing not being decidable by that kind of weapon or strategy.

In such cases your one method was to leave our friend in peace. By small-arms practice no mortal could dislodge him: but if you were in the right, the silent hours would work continually for you; and Sterling, more certainly than any man, would and must at length swear fealty to the right, and passionately adopt it, burying all hostilities under foot. A more candid soul, once let the stormful velocities of it expend themselves, was nowhere to be met with. A son of light, if I have ever seen one; recognizing the truth, if truth there were; hurling overboard his vanities, petulances, big and small interests, in ready loyalty to truth: very beautiful; at once a loyal child, as I said, and a gifted man!—Here is a very pertinent passage from one of his Letters, which, though the name continues blank, I will insert:

October 15, 1839 (*To his Father*).—'As to my "over-'estimate of ———", your expressions rather puzzle 'me. I suppose there may be, at the outside, a hun-'dred persons in England whose opinions on such 'a matter are worth as much as mine. If by "the 'public" you and my Mother mean the other ninety-'nine, I submit. I have no doubt that, on any matter 'not relating peculiarly to myself, the judgement of the 'ninety-nine most philosophical heads in the country, 'if unanimous, would be right, and mine, if opposed 'to them, wrong. But then I am at a loss to make out, 'How the decision of the very few really competent 'persons has been ascertained to be thus in contra-'diction to me? And on the other hand, I conceive 'myself, from my opportunities, knowledge and atten-'tion to the subject, to be alone quite entitled to out-'vote tens of thousands of gentlemen, however much 'my superiors as men of business, men of the world,

'or men of merely dry or merely frivolous litera-
'ture.

'I do not remember ever before to have heard the
'saying, whether of Talleyrand or of any one else,
'That *all* the world is a wiser man than any man in
'the world. Had it been said even by the Devil, it
'would nevertheless be false. I have often indeed
'heard the saying, *On peut etre plus* FIN *qu'un autre,*
'*mais pas plus* FIN *que tous les autres.* But observe
'that "*fin*" means *cunning*, not *wise.* The difference
'between this assertion and the one you refer to is
'curious, and worth examining. It is quite certain,
'there is always some one man in the world wiser than
'all the rest; as Socrates was declared by the Oracle
'to be; and as, I suppose, Bacon was in his day, and
'perhaps Burke in his. There is also some one, whose
'opinion would be probably true, if opposed to that
'of all around him; and it is always indubitable that
'the wise men are the scores, and the unwise the
'millions. The millions indeed come round, in the
'course of a generation or two, to the opinions of the
'wise; but by that time a new race of wise men have
'again shot ahead of their contemporaries: so it has
'always been, and so, in the nature of things, it always
'must be. But with cunning, the matter is quite dif-
'ferent. Cunning is not *dishonest wisdom*, which would
'be a contradiction in terms; it is *dishonest prudence*,
'acuteness in practice, not in thought: and though
'there must always be some one the most cunning in
'the world, as well as some one the most wise, these
'two superlatives will fare very differently in the world.
'In the case of cunning, the shrewdness of a whole
'people, of a whole generation, may doubtless be com-
'bined against that of the one, and so triumph over it;
'which was pretty much the case with Napoleon. But
'although a man of the greatest cunning can hardly
'conceal his designs and true character from millions
'of unfriendly eyes, it is quite impossible thus to club
'the eyes of the mind, and to constitute by the union
'of ten thousand follies an equivalent for a single

'wisdom. A hundred schoolboys can easily unite and 'thrash their one master; but a hundred thousand 'schoolboys would not be nearer than a score to 'knowing as much Greek among them as Bentley or 'Scaliger. To all which, I believe, you will assent as 'readily as I;—and I have written down only because 'I have nothing more important to say.'—

Besides his prose labours, Sterling had by this time written, publishing chiefly in *Blackwood*, a large assortment of verses, *Sexton's Daughter*, *Hymns of a Hermit*, and I know not what other extensive stock of pieces; concerning which he was now somewhat at a loss as to his true course. He could write verses with astonishing facility in any given form of metre; and to various readers they seemed excellent, and high judges had freely called them so, but he himself had grave misgivings on that latter essential point. In fact here once more was a parting of the ways, 'Write in Poetry; write in Prose?' upon which, before all else, it much concerned him to come to a settlement.

My own advice was, as it had always been, steady against Poetry; and we had colloquies upon it, which must have tried his patience, for in him there was a strong leaning the other way. But, as I remarked and urged: Had he not already gained superior excellence in delivering, by way of *speech* or prose, what thoughts were in him, which is the grand and only intrinsic function of a writing man, call him by what title you will? Cultivate that superior excellence till it become a perfect and superlative one. Why *sing* your bits of thoughts, it you *can* contrive to speak them? By your thought, not by your mode of delivering it, you must live or die.—Besides I had to observe there was in Sterling intrinsically no depth of *tune*; which surely is the real test of a Poet or Singer, as distinguished from a Speaker? In music proper he had not the slightest ear; all music was mere impertinent noise to him, nothing in it perceptible but the mere march or time. Nor in his way of conception and

utterance, in the verses he wrote, was there any contradiction, but a constant confirmation to me, of that fatal prognostic;—as indeed the whole man, in ear and heart and tongue, is one; and he whose soul does not sing, need not try to do it with his throat. Sterling's verses had a monotonous rub-a-dub, instead of tune; no trace of music deeper than that of a well-beaten drum; to which limited range of excellence the substance also corresponded; being intrinsically always a rhymed and slightly rhythmical *speech*, not a *song*.

In short, all seemed to me to say, in his case: 'You 'can speak with supreme excellence; sing with con-'siderable excellence you never can. And the Age itself, 'does it not, beyond most ages, demand and require 'clear speech; an Age incapable of being sung to, in 'any but a trivial manner, till these convulsive agonies 'and wild revolutionary overturnings readjust them-'selves? Intelligible word of command, not musical 'psalmody and fiddling, is possible in this fell storm of 'battle. Beyond all ages, our Age admonishes what-'soever thinking or writing man it has: Oh, speak to 'me, some wise intelligible speech; your wise meaning, 'in the shortest and clearest way; behold I am dying 'for want of wise meaning, and insight into the devour-'ing fact: speak, if you have any wisdom! As to 'song so-called, and your fiddling talent,—even if you 'have one, much more if you have none,—we will talk 'of that a couple of centuries hence, when things are 'calmer again. Homer shall be thrice welcome; but 'only when Troy is *taken*: alas, while the siege lasts, 'and battle's fury rages everywhere, what can I do 'with the Homer? I want Achilleus and Odysseus, 'and am enraged to see them trying to be Homers!'—

Sterling, who respected my sincerity, and always was amenable enough to counsel, was doubtless much confused by such contradictory diagnosis of his case. The question, Poetry or Prose? became more and more pressing, more and more insoluble. He decided, at last, to appeal to the public upon it;—got ready,

in the late autumn, a small select Volume of his verses; and was now busy pushing it through the press. Unfortunately, in the meanwhile, a grave illness, of the old pulmonary sort, overtook him, which at one time threatened to be dangerous. This is a glance again into his interior household in these circumstances:

December 21, 1839 (*To his Mother*).—'The Tin-box 'came quite safe, with all its miscellaneous contents. 'I suppose we are to thank you for the *Comic Almanack*, 'which, as usual, is very amusing; and for the Book 'on *Watt*, which disappointed me. The scientific part 'is no doubt very good, and particularly clear and 'simple; but there is nothing remarkable in the account 'of Watt's character; and it is an absurd piece of 'French impertinence in Arago to say, that England 'has not yet learnt to appreciate men like Watt, because 'he was not made a peer; which, were our peerage 'an institution like that of France, would have been 'very proper.

'I have now finished correcting the proofs of my 'little Volume of Poems. It has been a great plague 'to me, and one that I would not have incurred, had 'I expected to be laid up as I have been; but the 'matter was begun before I had any notion of being 'disabled by such an illness,—the severest I have 'suffered since I went to the West Indies. The Book 'will, after all, be a botched business in many respects; 'and I much doubt whether it will pay its expenses: 'but I try to consider it as out of my hands, and not to 'fret myself about it. I shall be very curious to see 'Carlyle's Tractate on *Chartism*; which'—But we need not enter upon that.

Sterling's little Book was printed at his own expense; published by Moxon in the very end of this year.[1] It carries an appropriate and pretty Epigraph:

'Feeling, Thought, and Fancy be
'Gentle sister Graces three:
'If these prove averse to me,
'They will punish,—pardon Ye!'

[1] Poems by John Sterling. London (Moxon), 1839.

He had dedicated the little Volume to Mr. Hare;—and he submitted very patiently to the discouraging neglect with which it was received by the world: for indeed the 'Ye' said nothing audible, in the way of pardon or other doom; so that whether the 'sister Graces' were averse or not, remained as doubtful as ever.

CHAPTER II

TWO WINTERS

As we said above, it had been hoped by Sterling's friends, not very confidently by himself, that in the gentler air of Clifton his health might so far recover as to enable him to dispense with autumnal voyages, and to spend the year all round in a house of his own. These hopes, favourable while the warm season lasted, broke down when winter came. In November of this same year, while his little Volume was passing through the press, bad and worse symptoms, spitting of blood to crown the sad list, reappeared; and Sterling had to equip himself again, at this late season, for a new flight to Madeira; wherein the good Calvert, himself suffering, and ready on all grounds for such an adventure, offered to accompany him. Sterling went by land to Falmouth, meaning there to wait for Calvert, who was to come by the Madeira packet, and there take him on board.

Calvert and the Packet did arrive, in stormy January weather; which continued wildly blowing for weeks; forbidding all egress Westward, especially for invalids. These elemental tumults, and blustering wars of sea and sky, with nothing but the misty solitude of Madeira in the distance, formed a very discouraging outlook. In the meanwhile Falmouth itself had offered so many resources, and seemed so tolerable in climate and otherwise, while this wintry ocean looked so inhospitable

for invalids, it was resolved our voyagers should stay where they were till spring returned. Which accordingly was done; with good effect for that season, and also with results for the coming seasons. Here again, from Letters to Knightsbridge, are some glimpses of his winter-life:

Falmouth, February 5, 1840.—'I have been to-day 'to see a new tin-mine, two or three miles off, which is 'expected to turn into a copper-mine by and by, so 'they will have the two constituents of bronze close 'together. This, by the way, was the "brass" of 'Homer and the Ancients generally, who do not seem 'to have known our brass made of copper and zinc. 'Achilles in his armour must have looked like a bronze 'statue.—I took Sheridan's advice, and did not go 'down the mine.'

February 15.—'To some iron-works the other day; 'where I saw half the beam of a great steam-engine, 'a piece of iron forty feet long and seven broad, cast 'in about five minutes. It was a very striking spectacle. 'I hope to go to Penzance before I leave this country. 'and will not fail to tell you about it.'—He did make trial of Penzance, among other places, next year; but only of Falmouth this.

February 20.—'I am going on *asy* here, in spite of 'a great change of weather. The East winds are come 'at last, bringing with them snow, which has been 'driving about for the last twenty-four hours; not 'falling heavily, nor lying long when fallen. Neither 'is it as yet very cold, but I suppose there will be some 'six weeks of unpleasant temperature. The marine 'climate of this part of England will, no doubt, modify 'and mollify the air into a happier sort of substance 'than that you breathe in London.

'The large vessels that had been lying here for weeks, 'waiting for a wind, have now sailed; two of them 'for the East Indies, and having three hundred soldiers 'on board. It is a curious thing that the long-con- 'tinued westerly winds had so prevented the coasters 'arriving, that the Town was almost on the point of

'a famine as to bread. The change has brought in 'abundance of flour.—The people in general seem 'extremely comfortable; their houses are excellent, 'almost all of stone. Their habits are very little 'agricultural, but mining and fishing seem to prosper 'with them. There are hardly any gentry here; 'I have not seen more than two gentlemen's carriages 'in the Town; indeed I think the nearest one comes 'from five miles off.

'I have been obliged to try to occupy myself with 'Natural Science, in order to give some interest to my 'walks; and have begun to feel my way in Geology. 'I have now learnt to recognize three or four of the 'common kinds of stone about here, when I see them; 'but I find it stupid work compared with Poetry and 'Philosophy. In the mornings, however, for an hour 'or so before I get up, I generally light my candle, and 'try to write some verses; and since I have been here, 'I have put together short poems, almost enough for 'another small volume. In the evenings I have gone 'on translating some of Goethe. But six or seven 'hours spent on my legs, in the open air, do not leave 'my brain much energy for thinking. Thus my life 'is a dull and unprofitable one, but still better than 'it would have been in Madeira or on board ship. I 'hear from Susan every day, and write to her by 'return of post.'

At Falmouth Sterling had been warmly welcomed by the well-known Quaker family of the Foxes, principal people in that place, persons of cultivated opulent habits, and joining to the fine purities and pieties of their sect a reverence for human intelligence in all kinds; to whom such a visitor as Sterling was naturally a welcome windfall. The family had grave elders, bright cheery younger branches, men and women; truly amiable all, after their sort: they made a pleasant image of home for Sterling in his winter exile. 'Most 'worthy, respectable and highly cultivated people, 'with a great deal of money among them,' writes Sterling in the end of February; 'who make the place

'pleasant to me. They are connected with all the large 'Quaker circle, the Gurneys, Frys, &c., and also with 'Buxton the Abolitionist. It is droll to hear them 'talking of all the common topics of science, literature 'and life, and in the midst of it: "Does thou know 'Wordsworth?" or, "Did thou see the Coronation?" 'or "Will thou take some refreshment?" They are 'very kind and pleasant people to know.

'Calvert,' continues our Diarist, 'is better than he 'lately was, though he has not been at all laid up. He 'shoots little birds, and dissects and stuffs them; 'while I carry a hammer, and break flints and slates, 'to look for diamonds and rubies inside; and admire 'my success in the evening, when I empty my great-'coat pocket of its specimens. On the whole, I doubt 'whether my physical proceedings will set the Thames 'on fire. Give my love to Anthony's Charlotte; also 'remember me affectionately to the Carlyles.'—

At this time, too, John Mill, probably encouraged by Sterling, arrived in Falmouth, seeking refuge of climate for a sickly younger Brother, to whom also, while he continued there, and to his poor patient, the doors and hearts of this kind family were thrown wide open. Falmouth, during these winter weeks, especially while Mill continued, was an unexpectedly engaging place to Sterling; and he left it in spring, for Clifton, with a very kindly image of it in his thoughts. So ended, better than it might have done, his first year's flight from the Clifton winter.

In April, 1840, he was at his own hearth again; cheerily pursuing his old labours,—struggling to redeem, as he did with a gallant constancy, the available months and days, out of the wreck of so many that were unavailable, for the business allotted him in this world. His swift, decisive energy of character; the valiant rally he made again and ever again, starting up fresh from amid the wounded, and cheerily storming-in anew, was admirable, and showed a noble fund of natural health amid such an element of disease. Some-

how one could never rightly fancy that he was diseased; that those fatal ever-recurring downbreaks were not almost rather the penalties paid for exuberance of health, and of faculty for living and working; criminal forfeitures, incurred by excess of self-exertion and such irrepressible over-rapidity of movement: and the vague hope was habitual with us, that increase of years, as it deadened this over-energy, would first make the man secure of life, and a sober prosperous worker among his fellows. It was always as if with a kind of blame that one heard of his being ill again! Poor Sterling;—no man knows another's burden: these things were not, and were not to be, in the way we had fancied them!

Summer went along in its usual quiet tenor at Clifton; health good, as usual while the warm weather lasted, and activity abundant; the scene as still as the busiest could wish. 'You metropolitan signors', writes Sterling to his Father, 'cannot conceive the dullness and scantiness of our provincial chronicle.' Here is a little excursion to the seaside; the lady of the family being again,—for good reasons,—in a weakly state:

'*To Edward Sterling, Esq., Knightsbridge, London.*

'Portshead, Bristol, 1st Sept., 1840.

'My dear Father,—This place is a southern head-'land at the mouth of the Avon. Susan, and the 'Children too, were all suffering from languor; and 'as she is quite unfit to travel in a carriage, we were 'obliged to move, if at all, to some place accessible by 'water; and this is the nearest where we could get the 'fresher air of the Bristol Channel. We sent to take 'a house, for a week; and came down here in a steamer 'yesterday morning. It seems likely to do everyone 'good. We have a comfortable house, with eight 'rather small bedrooms, for which we pay four guineas 'and a half for the week. We have brought three of

'our own maids, and leave one to take care of the 'house at Clifton.

'A week ago my horse fell with me, but did not 'hurt seriously either himself or me: it was, however, 'rather hard that, as there were six legs to be damaged, 'the one that did scratch itself should belong to the 'part of the machine possessing only two, instead of 'the quadrupedal portion. I grazed about the size of 'a halfpenny on my left knee; and for a couple of days, 'walked about as if nothing had happened. I found, 'however, that the skin was not returning correctly; 'and so sent for a doctor: he treated the thing as 'quite insignificant, but said I must keep my leg quiet 'for a few days. It is still not quite healed; and 'I lie all day on a sofa, much to my discomposure; 'but the thing is now rapidly disappearing; and I 'hope, in a day or two more, I shall be free again. 'I find I can do no work, while thus crippled in my 'leg. The man in Horace who made verses *stans 'pede in uno* had the advantage of me.

'The Great Western came-in last night about eleven, 'and has just been making a flourish past our windows; 'looking very grand, with four streamers of bunting, 'and one of smoke. Of course I do not yet know 'whether I have Letters by her, as if so they will have 'gone to Clifton first. This place is quiet, green and 'pleasant; and will suit us very well, if we have good 'weather, of which there seems every appearance.

'Milnes spent last Sunday with me at Clifton; and 'was very amusing and cordial. It is impossible for 'those who know him well not to like him.—I send 'this to Knightsbridge, not knowing where else to 'hit you. Love to my Mother.—Your affectionate,

'JOHN STERLING.'

The expected 'Letters by the Great Western' are from Anthony, now in Canada, doing military duties there. The 'Milnes' is our excellent Richard, whom all men know, and truly whom none can know well without even doing as Sterling says.—In a week the

family had returned to Clifton; and Sterling was at his poetizings and equitations again. His grand business was now Poetry; all effort, outlook and aim exclusively directed thither, this good while.

Of the published Volume Moxon gave the worst tidings; no man had hailed it with welcome; unsold it lay, under the leaden seal of general neglect; the public when asked what it thought, had answered hitherto by a lazy stare. It shall answer otherwise, thought Sterling; by no means taking that as the final response. It was in this same September that he announced to me and other friends, under seal of secrecy as usual, the completion, or complete first-draught, of 'a new Poem reaching to two thousand verses'. By working 'three hours every morning' he had brought it so far. This Piece, entitled *The Election*, of which in due time we obtained perusal, and had to give some judgement, proved to be in a new vein,—what might be called the mock-heroic, or sentimental Hudibrastic, reminding one a little, too, of Wieland's *Oberon*;—it had touches of true drollery combined not ill with grave clear insight; showed spirit everywhere, and a plainly improved power of execution. Our stingy verdict was to the effect, 'Better, but still not good 'enough:—why follow that sad "metrical" course, 'climbing the loose sandhills, when you have a firm 'path along the plain?' To Sterling himself it remained dubious whether so slight a strain, new though it were, would suffice to awaken the sleeping public; and the Piece was thrown away and taken up again, at intervals; and the question, Publish or not publish? lay many months undecided.

Meanwhile his own feeling was now set more and more towards Poetry; and in spite of symptoms and dissuasions, and perverse prognostics of outward wind and weather, he was rallying all his force for a downright struggle with it; resolute to see which *was* the stronger. It must be owned, he takes his failures in the kindliest manner; and goes along, bating no jot of heart or hope. Perhaps I should have more admired

this than I did! My dissuasions, in that case, might have been fainter. But then my sincerity, which was all the use of my poor counsel in assent or dissent, would have been less. He was now furthermore busy with a *Tragedy of Strafford*, the theme of many failures in Tragedy; planning it industriously in his head; eagerly reading in *Whitlocke*, *Rushworth* and the Puritan Books, to attain a vesture and local habitation for it. Faithful assiduous studies I do believe;—of which, knowing my stubborn realism, and savage humour towards singing by the Thespian or other methods, he told me little, during his visits that summer.

The advance of the dark weather sent him adrift again; to Torquay, for this winter: there, in his old Falmouth climate, he hoped to do well;—and did, so far as welldoing was readily possible, in that sad wandering way of life. However, be where he may, he tries to work 'two or three hours in the morning', were it even 'with a lamp', in bed, before the fires are lit; and so makes something of it. From abundant Letters of his now before me, I glean these two or three small glimpses; sufficient for our purpose at present. The general date is 'Tor, near Torquay':

Tor, November 30, 1840 (*To Mrs. Charles Fox, Falmouth*).—'I reached this place on Thursday; 'having, after much hesitation, resolved to come here, 'at least for the next three weeks,—with some obscure 'purpose of embarking, at the New Year, from Fal- 'mouth for Malta, and so reaching Naples, which I have 'not seen. There was also a doubt whether I should 'not, after Christmas, bring my family here for the 'first four months of the year. All this, however, is 'still doubtful. But for certain inhabitants of Fal- 'mouth and its neighbourhood, this place would be 'far more attractive than it. But I have here also 'friends, whose kindness, like much that I met with 'last winter, perpetually makes me wonder at the 'stock of benignity in human nature. A brother of 'my friend Julius Hare, Marcus by name, a Naval

'man, and though not a man of letters, full of sense and 'knowledge, lives here in a beautiful place, with 'a most agreeable and excellent wife, a daughter of 'Lord Stanley of Alderley. I had hardly seen them 'before; but they are fraternizing with me, in a much 'better than the Jacobin fashion; and one only feels 'ashamed at the enormity of some people's good 'nature. I am in a little rural sort of lodging; and as 'comfortable as a solitary oyster can expect to be.'—

December 5 (*To C. Barton*).—'This place is extremely 'small, much more so than Falmouth even; but 'pretty, cheerful, and very mild in climate. There 'are a great many villas in and about the little Town, 'having three or four reception-rooms, eight or ten 'bed-rooms; and costing about fifteen hundred or 'two thousand pounds each, and occupied by persons 'spending a thousand or more pounds a-year. If the 'Country would acknowledge my merits by the gift of 'one of these, I could prevail on myself to come and 'live here; which would be the best move for my 'health I could make in England; but, in the absence 'of any such expression of public feeling, it would come 'rather dear.'—

December 22 (*To Mrs. Fox again*).—'By the way, did 'you ever read a Novel? If you ever mean to do so 'hereafter, let it be Miss Martineau's *Deerbrook*. It 'is really very striking; and parts of it are very true 'and very beautiful. It is not so true, or so thoroughly 'clear and harmonious, among delineations of English 'middle-class gentility, as Miss Austen's books, especially 'as *Pride and Prejudice*, which I think exquisite; but it 'is worth reading. *The Hour and the Man* is eloquent, 'but an absurd exaggeration.—I hold out so valorously 'against this Scandinavian weather, that I deserve to 'be ranked with Odin and Thor, and fancy I may go 'to live at Clifton or Drontheim. Have you had the 'same icy desolation as prevails here?'

December 28 (*To W. Coningham, Esq.*).—'Looking back to him,' (a deceased Uncle, father of his correspondent), 'as I now very often do, I feel strongly, what

'the loss of other friends has also impressed on me, 'how much Death deepens our affection; and sharpens 'our regret for whatever has been even slightly amiss 'in our conduct towards those who are gone. What 'trifles then swell into painful importance; how we 'believe that, could the past be recalled, life would 'present no worthier, happier task, than that of so 'bearing ourselves towards those we love, that we 'might ever after find nothing but melodious tran- 'quillity breathing about their graves! Yet, too often, 'I feel the difficulty of always practising such mild 'wisdom towards those who are still left me.—You 'will wonder less at my rambling off in this way, when 'I tell you that my little lodging is close to a picturesque 'old Church and Churchyard, where, every day, I 'brush past a tombstone, recording that an Italian, of 'Manferrato, has buried there a girl of sixteen, his 'only daughter: "*L' unica speranza di mia vita.*"— 'No doubt, as you say, our Mechanical Age is necessary 'as a passage to something better; but, at least, do 'not let us go back.'—

At the New-year time, feeling unusually well, he returns to Clifton. His plans, of course, were ever fluctuating; his movements were swift and uncertain. Alas, his whole life, especially his winter-life, had to be built as if on wavering drift-sand; nothing certain in it, except if possible the 'two or three hours of work' snatched from the general whirlpool of the dubious four-and-twenty!

Clifton, January 10, 1841 (*To Dr. Carlyle*).—'I stood 'the sharp frost at Torquay with such entire impunity, 'that at last I took courage, and resolved to return 'home. I have been here a week, in extreme cold; 'and have suffered not at all; so that I hope, with care 'I may prosper in spite of medical prognostics,—if you 'permit such profane language. I am even able to 'work a good deal; and write for some hours every 'morning, by dint of getting up early, which an Arnott- 'stove in my study enables to me do.'—But at Clifton he cannot continue. Again, before long, the rude

weather has driven him Southward; the spring finds him in his former haunts; doubtful as ever what to decide upon for the future; but tending evidently towards a new change of residence for household and self:

Penzance, April 19, 1841 (*To W. Coningham, Esq.*).—'My little Boy and I have been wandering about 'between Torquay and this place; and latterly have 'had my Father for a few days with us,—he left us 'yesterday. In all probability I shall endeavour to 'settle either at Torquay, at Falmouth, or here; as it 'is pretty clear that I cannot stand the sharp air of 'Clifton, and still less the London east winds. Pen-'zance is, on the whole, a pleasant-looking, cheerful 'place; with a delightful mildness of air, and a great 'appearance of comfort among the people: the view 'of Mount's Bay is certainly a very noble one. Torquay 'would suit the health of my Wife and Children better; 'or else I should be glad to live here always, London and 'its neighbourhood being impracticable.'—Such was his second wandering winter; enough to render the prospect of a third at Clifton very uninviting.

With the Falmouth friends, young and old, his intercourse had meanwhile continued cordial and frequent. The omens were pointing towards that region as his next place of abode. Accordingly, in few weeks hence, in the June of this Summer 1841, his dubitations and inquirings are again ended for a time; he has fixed upon a house in Falmouth, and removed thither; bidding Clifton, and the regretful Clifton friends, a kind farewell. This was the *fifth* change of place for his family since Bayswater; the fifth, and to one chief member of it the last. Mrs. Sterling had brought him a new child in October last; and went hopefully to Falmouth, dreading *other* than what befell there.

CHAPTER III

FALMOUTH: POEMS.

At Falmouth, as usual, he was soon at home in his new environment; resumed his labours; had his new small circle of acquaintance, the ready and constant centre of which was the Fox family, with whom he lived on an altogether intimate, honoured and beloved footing; realizing his best anticipations in that respect, which doubtless were among his first inducements to settle in this new place. Open cheery heights, rather bare of wood; fresh South-western breezes; a brisk laughing sea, swept by industrious sails, and the nets of a most stalwart, wholesome, frank and interesting population: the clean little fishing, trading and packet Town; hanging on its slope towards the Eastern sun, close on the waters of its basin and intricate bay,—with the miniature Pendennis Castle seaward on the right, the miniature St. Mawes landward to left, and the mining world and the farming world open boundlessly to the rear:—all this made a pleasant outlook and environment. And in all this, as in the other new elements of his position, Sterling, open beyond most men to the worth of things about him, took his frank share. From the first, he had liked the general aspect of the population, and their healthy, lively ways; not to speak of the special friendships he had formed there, which shed a charm over them all. 'Men of 'strong character, clear heads and genuine goodness,' writes he, 'are by no means wanting.' And long after: 'The common people here dress better than in most 'parts of England; and on Sundays, if the weather be 'at all fine, their appearance is very pleasant. One 'sees them all round the Town, especially towards 'Pendennis Castle, streaming in a succession of little 'groups, and seeming for the most part really and 'quietly happy.' On the whole he reckoned himself

lucky; and, so far as locality went, found this a handsome shelter for the next two years of his life. Two years, and not without an interruption; that was all. Here we have no continual city; he less than any of us! One other flight for shelter; and then it is ended, and he has found an inexpugnable refuge. Let us trace his remote footsteps, as we have opportunity:

Falmouth, June 28, 1841 (*To Dr. Symonds, Clifton*).—'Newman writes to me that he is gone to the Rhine. 'I wish I were! And yet the only "wish" at the 'bottom of my heart, is to be able to work vigorously 'in my own way anywhere, were it in some Circle of 'Dante's Inferno. This, however, is the secret of my 'soul, which I disclose only to a few.'

Falmouth, July 6, 1841 (*To his Mother*).—'I have at 'last my own study made comfortable; the carpet 'being now laid down, and most of my appurtenances 'in tolerable order. By and by I shall, unless stopped 'by illness, get myself together, and begin living an 'orderly life and doing my daily task. I have swung 'a cot in my dressing-room; partly as a convenience 'for myself, partly as a sort of memorial of my poor 'Uncle, in whose cot in his dressing-room at Lisworney 'I remember to have slept when a child. I have put 'a good large bookcase in my drawing-room, and all 'the rest of my books fit very well into the study.'

Same day (*To myself*).—'No books have come in my 'way but Emerson's, which I value full as much as 'you, though as yet I have read only some corners of 'it. We have had an Election here, of the usual 'stamp; to me a droll "realized Ideal", after my 'late metrical adventures in that line. But the 'oddest sign of the Times I know, is a cheap Translation of Strauss's *Leben Jesu*, now publishing in numbers, 'and said to be circulating far and wide. What does '—or rather, what does not,—this portend?'—

With the Poem called *The Election*, here alluded to, which had been more than once revised and reconsidered, he was still under some hesitations; but at

last had wellnigh resolved, as from the first it was clear he would do, on publishing it. This occupied some occasional portion of his thoughts. But his grand private affair, I believe, was now *Strafford*; to which, or to its adjuncts, all working hours were devoted. Sterling's notions of Tragedy are high enough. This is what he writes once, in reference to his own task in these weeks: 'Few, I fancy, know how much harder 'it is to write a Tragedy, than to realize or be one. 'Every man has in his heart and lot, if he pleases, and 'too many whether they please or no, all the woes of 'Œdipus and Antigone. But it takes the One, the 'Sophocles of a thousand years, to utter these in the 'full depth and harmony of creative song. Curious, 'by the way, how that Dramatic Form of the old 'Greek, with only some superficial changes, remains 'a law not only for the stage, but for the thoughts of 'all Poets; and what a charm it has even for the 'reader who never saw a theatre. The Greek Plays 'and Shakespeare have interested a hundred as books, 'for one who has seen their writings acted. How 'lightly does the mere clown, the idle school-girl, build 'a private theatre in the fancy, and laugh or weep with 'Falstaff and Macbeth; with how entire an oblivion 'of the artificial nature of the whole contrivance, which 'thus compels them to be their own architects, 'machinists, scene-painters and actors! In fact, the 'artifice succeeds,—becomes grounded in the sub-'stance of the soul: and every one loves to feel how 'he is thus brought face to face with the brave, the 'fair, the woeful and the great of all past ages; looks 'into their eyes, and feels the beatings of their hearts; 'and reads, over the shoulder, the secret written tablets 'of the busiest and the largest brains; while the 'Juggler, by whose cunning the whole strange beautiful 'absurdity is set in motion, keeps himself hidden; sings 'loud with a mouth unmoving as that of a statue, and 'makes the human race cheat itself unanimously and 'delightfully by the illusion that he preordains; while 'as an obscure Fate, he sits invisible, and hardly lets

'his being be divined by those who cannot flee him. 'The Lyric Art is childish, and the Epic barbarous, 'compared to this. But of the true and perfect Drama 'it may be said, as of even higher mysteries, Who is 'sufficient for these things?'—On this *Tragedy of Strafford*, writing it and again writing it, studying for it, and bending himself with his whole strength to do his best on it, he expended many strenuous months,—'above a year of his life,' as he computes, in all.

For the rest, what Falmouth has to give him he is willing to take, and mingles freely in it. In Hare's Collection there is given a *Lecture* which he reads in Autumn 1841 (Mr. Hare says '1842', by mistake), to a certain Public Institution in the place,—of which more anon; —a piece interesting in this, if not much in any other respect. Doubtless his friends the Foxes were at the heart of that lecturing enterprise, and had urged and solicited him. Something like proficiency in certain branches of science, as I have understood, characterized one or more of this estimable family; love of knowledge, taste for art, wish to consort with wisdom and wise men, were the tendencies of all: to opulent means superadd the Quaker beneficence, Quaker purity and reverence, there is a circle in which wise men also may love to be. Sterling made acquaintance here with whatever of notable in worthy persons or things might be afoot in those parts; and was led thereby, now and then, into pleasant reunions, in new circles of activity, which might otherwise have continued foreign to him. The good Calvert, too, was now here; and intended to remain;—which he mostly did henceforth, lodging in Sterling's neighbourhood, so long as lodging in this world was permitted him. Still good and clear and cheerful; still a lively comrade, within doors or without,—a diligent rider always, —though now wearing visibly weaker, and less able to exert himself.

Among those accidental Falmouth reunions, perhaps the notablest for Sterling occurred in this his first season. There is in Falmouth an Association called

the *Cornwall Polytechnic Society*, established about twenty years ago, and supported by the wealthy people of the Town and neighbourhood, for the encouragement of the Arts in that region; it has its Library, its Museum, some kind of Annual Exhibition withal; gives prizes, publishes reports: the main patrons, I believe, are Sir Charles Lemon, a well-known country gentleman of those parts, and the Messrs. Fox. To this, so far as he liked to go in it, Sterling was sure to be introduced and solicited. The Polytechnic Meeting of 1841 was unusually distinguished; and Sterling's part in it formed one of the pleasant occurrences for him in Falmouth. It was here that, among other profitable as well as pleasant things, he made acquaintance with Professor Owen (an event of which I too had my benefit in due time, and still have): the bigger assemblage called *British Association*, which met at Plymouth this year, having now just finished its affairs there, Owen and other distinguished persons had taken Falmouth in their route from it. Sterling's account of this Polytechnic gala still remains,—in three Letters to his Father, which, omitting the extraneous portions, I will give in one,—as a piece worth reading among those still-life pictures:

'*To Edward Sterling, Esq., Knightsbridge, London.*

Falmouth, 10th August 1841.

'My dear Father,—I was not well for a day or two 'after you went; and since, I have been busy about 'an annual show of the Polytechnic Society here, in 'which my friends take much interest, and for which 'I have been acting as one of the judges in the depart- 'ment of the Fine Arts, and have written a little 'Report for them. As I have not said that Falmouth 'is as eminent as Athens or Florence, perhaps the 'Committee will not adopt my statement. But if 'they do, it will be of some use; for I have hinted, 'as delicately as possible, that people should not paint 'historical pictures before they have the power of

'drawing a decent outline of a pig or a cabbage. 'I saw Sir Charles Lemon yesterday, who was kind as 'well as civil in his manner; and promises to be a 'pleasant neighbour. There are several of the British-'Association heroes here; but not Whewell, or any 'one whom I know.'

August 17.—'At the Polytechnic Meeting here we 'had several very eminent men; among others, Pro-'fessor Owen, said to be the first of comparative anato-'mists, and Conybeare the geologist. Both of these 'gave evening Lectures; and after Conybeare's, at 'which I happened to be present, I said I would, if 'they chose, make some remarks on the Busts, which 'happened to be standing there, intended for prizes 'in the department of the Fine Arts. They agreed 'gladly. The heads were Homer, Pericles, Augustus, 'Dante and Michael Angelo. I got into the boxlike 'platform, with these on a shelf before me; and began 'a talk, which must have lasted some three quarters 'of an hour; describing partly the characters and 'circumstances of the men, illustrated by anecdotes 'and compared with their physiognomies, and partly 'the several styles of sculpture exhibited in the Casts, 'referring these to what I considered the true princi-'ples of the Art. The subject was one that interests 'me, and I got on in famous style; and had both pit 'and galleries all applauding, in a way that had had 'no precedent during any other part of the meeting. 'Conybeare paid me high compliments; Owen looked 'much pleased,—an honour well purchased by a year's 'hard work;—and everybody, in short, seemed de-'lighted. Susan was not there, and I had nothing 'to make me nervous; so that I worked away freely, 'and got vigorously over the ground. After so many 'years' disuse of rhetoric, it was a pleasant surprise 'to myself to find that I could still handle the old 'weapons without awkwardness. More by good luck 'than good guidance, it has done my health no harm. 'I have been at Sir Charles Lemon's, though only to 'pay a morning visit, having declined to stay there

'or dine, the hours not suiting me. They were very 'civil. The person I saw most of was his sister, Lady 'Dunstanville; a pleasant, will-informed and well-bred 'woman. He seems a most amiable, kindly man, of 'fair good sense and cultivated tastes.—I had a 'letter to-day from my Mother' in Scotland; 'who 'says she sent to you one which you were to forward 'me; which I hope soon to have.'

August 29.—'I returned yesterday from Carclew, 'Sir C. Lemon's fine place about five miles off; where 'I had been staying a couple of days, with apparently 'the heartiest welcome. Susan was asked; but want-'ing a Governess, could not leave home.

'Sir Charles is a widower (his Wife was sister to 'Lord Ilchester) without children; but had a niece 'staying with him, and his sister Lady Dunstanville, 'a pleasant and very civil woman. There were also 'Mr. Bunbury, eldest son of Sir Henry Bunbury, 'a man of much cultivation and strong talents; 'Mr. Fox Talbot, son I think of another Ilchester 'lady, and brother of *the* Talbot of Wales, but himself 'a man of large fortune, and known for photogenic 'and other scientific plans of extracting sunbeams 'from cucumbers. He also is a man of known ability, 'but chiefly employed in that peculiar department. '*Item* Professors Lloyd and Owen: the former, of 'Dublin, son of the late Provost, I had seen before 'and knew; a great mathematician and optician, and 'a discoverer in these matters; with a clever little 'Wife, who has a great deal of knowledge, quite free 'from pretension. Owen is a first-rate comparative 'anatomist, they say the greatest since Cuvier; lives 'in London, and lectures there. On the whole, he 'interested me more than any of them,—by an apparent 'force and downrightness of mind, combined with much 'simplicity and frankness.

'Nothing could be pleasanter and easier than the 'habits of life, with what to me was a very unusual 'degree of luxury, though probably nothing but what 'is common among people of large fortune. The

'library and pictures are nothing extraordinary. The 'general tone of good nature, good sense and quiet 'freedom, was what struck me most; and I think 'besides this there was a disposition to be cordially 'courteous towards me.'—

'I took Edward a ride of two hours yesterday on 'Calvert's pony, and he is improving fast in horseman-'ship. The school appears to answer very well. We 'shall have the Governess in a day or two, which will 'be a great satisfaction. Will you send my Mother 'this scribble with my love; and believe me,—Your 'affectionate son,

'JOHN STERLING.'

One other little event dwells with me, out of those Falmouth times, exact date now forgotten; a pleasant little matter, in which Sterling, and principally the Misses Fox, bright cheery young creatures, were concerned; which, for the sake of its human interest, is worth mention. In a certain Cornish mine, said the Newspapers duly specifying it, two miners deep down in the shaft were engaged putting in a shot for blasting: they had completed their affair, and were about to give the signal for being hoisted up,—one at a time was all their coadjutor at the top could manage, and the second was to kindle the match, and then mount with all speed. Now it chanced while they were both still below, one of them thought the match too long; tried to break it shorter, took a couple of stones, a flat and a sharp, to cut it shorter; did cut it of the due length, but, horrible to relate, kindled it at the same time, and both were still below! Both shouted vehemently to the coadjutor at the windlass, both sprang at the basket; the windlass man could not move it with them both. Here was a moment for poor miner Jack and miner Will! Instant horrible death hangs over both,—when Will generously resigns himself: 'Go aloft, Jack,' and sits down; 'away; in one minute I shall be in Heaven!' Jack bounds aloft, the explosion instantly follows, bruises his face as he

looks over; he is safe above ground: and poor Will? Descending eagerly they find Will too, as if by miracle, buried under rocks which had arched themselves over him, and little injured: he too is brought up safe, and all ends joyfully, say the Newspapers.

Such a piece of manful promptitude, and salutary human heroism, was worth investigating. It was investigated; found to be accurate to the letter,—with this addition and explanation, that Will, an honest, ignorant good man, entirely given up to Methodism, had been perfect in the 'faith of assurance', certain that *he* should get to Heaven if he died, certain that Jack would not, which had been the ground of his decision in that great moment;—for the rest, that he much wished to learn reading and writing, and find some way of life above ground instead of below. By aid of the Misses Fox and the rest of that family, a subscription (modest *Anti*-Hudson testimonial) was raised to this Methodist hero: he emerged into daylight with fifty pounds in his pocket; did strenuously try, for certain months, to learn reading and writing; found he could not learn those arts or either of them; took his money and bought cows with it, wedding at the same time some religious likely milkmaid; and is, last time I heard of him, a prosperous modest dairyman, thankful for the upper light and safety from the wrath to come. Sterling had some hand in this affair: but, as I said, it was the two young ladies of the family that mainly did it.

In the end of 1841, after many hesitations and revisals, *The Election* came out: a tiny Duodecimo without name attached;[1] again inquiring of the public what its suffrage was; again to little purpose. My vote had never been loud for this step, but neither was it quite adverse; and now, in reading the poor little Poem over again, after ten years' space, I find it, with a touch-

[1] The Election: a Poem, in Seven Books. London, Murray, 1841.

ing mixture of pleasure and repentance, considerably better than it then seemed to me. My encouragement, if not to print this poem, yet to proceed with Poetry, since there was such a resolution for it, might have been a little more decided!

This is a small Piece, but aims at containing great things; a *multum in parvo* after its sort; and is executed here and there with undeniable success. The style is free and flowing, the rhyme dances along with a certain joyful triumph; everything of due brevity withal. That mixture of mockery on the surface, which finely relieves the real earnestness within, and flavours even what is not very earnest and might even be insipid otherwise, is not ill managed: an amalgam difficult to effect well in writing; nay impossible in writing,—unless it stand already done and effected, as a general fact, in the writer's mind and character; which will betoken a certain ripeness there.

As I said, great things are intended in this little Piece; the motto itself foreshadowing them:

> '*Fluellen.* Ancient Pistol, I do partly understand your meaning.
> '*Pistol.* Why then rejoice therefor.'

A stupid commonplace English Borough has lost its Member suddenly, by apoplexy or otherwise; resolves, in the usual explosive temper of mind, to replace him by one of two others: whereupon strange stirring-up of rival-attorney and other human interests and catastrophes. 'Frank Vane' (Sterling himself), and 'Peter Mogg' the pattern English blockhead of elections: these are the candidates. There are, of course, fierce rival attorneys; electors of all creeds and complexions to be canvassed: a poor stupid Borough thrown all into red or white heat; into blazing paroxysms of activity and enthusiasm, which render the inner life of it (and of England and the world through it) luminously transparent, so to speak;—of which opportunity our friend and his 'Muse' take dexterous advantage, to delineate the same. His

pictures are uncommonly good; brief, joyous, sometimes conclusively true: in rigorously compressed shape, all is merry freshness and exuberance: we have leafy summer embowering red bricks and small human interests, presented as in glowing miniature; a mock-heroic action fitly interwoven;—and many a clear glance is carelessly given into the deepest things by the way. Very happy also is the little love-episode; and the absorption of all the interest into that, on the part of Frank Vane and of us, when once this gallant Frank,—having fairly from his barrelhead stated his own (and John Sterling's) views on the aspects of the world, and of course having quite broken-down with his attorney and his public,—handsomely, by stratagem, gallops off with the fair Anne; and leaves free field to Mogg, free field to the Hippopotamus if it like. This portrait of Mogg may be considered to have merit:

'Though short the days, how large the life of man;
A godlike force enclosed within a span!
To climb the skies we spurn our nature's clog,
And toil as Titans to elect a Mogg.
'And who was Mogg? O Muse! the man declare,
How excellent his worth, his parts how rare.
A younger son, he learnt in Oxford's halls
The spheral harmonies of billiard-balls,
Drank, hunted, drove, and hid from Virtue's frown
His venial follies in Decorum's gown.
Too wise to doubt on insufficient cause,
He signed old Cranmer's lore without a pause;
And knew that logic's cunning rules are taught
To guard our creed, and not invigorate thought,—
As those bronze steeds at Venice, kept for pride,
Adorn a Town where not one man can ride.
'From Isis sent with all her loud acclaims,
The Laws he studied on the banks of Thames.
Park, race and play, in his capacious plan,
Combined with Coke to form the finished man.
Until the wig's ambrosial influence shed
Its last full glories on the lawyer's head.
'But vain are mortal schemes. The eldest son

At Harrier Hall had scarce his stud begun,
When Death's pale courser took the Squire away
To lands where never dawns a hunting-day:
And so, while Thomas vanished 'mid the fog,
Bright rose the morning-star of Peter Mogg.' [1]

And this little picture, in a quite opposite way:

'Now in her chamber all alone, the maid
Her polished limbs and shoulders disarrayed;
One little taper gave the only light,
One little mirror caught so dear a sight;
'Mid hangings dusk and shadows wide she stood,
Like some pale Nymph in dark-leafed solitude
Of rocks and gloomy waters all alone,
Where sunshine scarcely breaks on stump or stone
To scare the dreamy vision. Thus did she,
A star in deepest night, intent but free,
Gleam through the eyeless darkness, heeding not
Her beauty's praise, but musing o'er her lot.
'Her garments one by one she laid aside,
And then her knotted hair's long locks untied
With careless hand, and down her cheeks they fell,
And o'er her maiden bosom's blue-veined swell.
The right-hand fingers played amidst her hair,
And with her reverie wandered here and there:
The other hand sustained the only dress
That now but half concealed her loveliness;
And pausing, aimlessly she stood and thought,
In virgin beauty by no fear distraught.'

Manifold, and beautiful of their sort, are Anne's musings, in this interesting attitude, in the summer midnight, in the crisis of her destiny now near;—at last:

'But Anne, at last her mute devotions o'er,
Perceived the fact she had forgot before
Of her too shocking nudity; and shame
Flushed from her heart o'er all the snowy frame:
And, struck from top to toe with burning dread,
She blew the light out, and escaped to bed.' [2]

—which also is a very pretty movement.

[1] Pp. 7, 8. [2] Pp. 89–93.

It must be owned withal, the Piece is crude in parts, and far enough from perfect. Our good painter has yet several things to learn, and to unlearn. His brush is not always of the finest; and dashes about, sometimes, in a recognizably sprawling way: but it hits many a feature with decisive accuracy and felicity; and on the palette, as usual, lie the richest colours. A grand merit, too, is the brevity of everything; by no means a spontaneous, or quite common merit with Sterling.

This new poetic Duodecimo, as the last had done and as the next also did, met with little or no recognition from the world: which was not very inexcusable on the world's part; though many a poem with far less proof of merit than this offers, has run, when the accidents favoured it, through its tens of editions, and raised the writer to the demigods for a year or two, if not longer. Such as it is, we may take it as marking, in its small way, in a noticed or unnoticed manner, a new height arrived at by Sterling in his Poetic course; and almost as vindicating the determination he had formed to keep climbing by that method. Poor Poem, or rather Promise of a Poem! In Sterling's brave struggle, this little *Election* is the highest point he fairly lived to see attained, and openly demonstrated in print. His next public adventure in this kind was of inferior worth; and a third, which had perhaps intrinsically gone much higher than any of its antecessors, was cut off as a fragment, and has not hitherto been published. Steady courage is needed on the Poetic course, as on all courses!—

Shortly after this Publication, in the beginning of 1842, poor Calvert, long a hopeless sufferer, was delivered by death: Sterling's faithful fellow-pilgrim could no more attend him in his wayfarings through this world. The weary and heavy-laden man had borne his burden well. Sterling says of him to Hare: 'Since I wrote last, I have lost Calvert; the man 'with whom, of all others, I have been during late 'years the most intimate. Simplicity, benevolence,

'practical good sense and moral earnestness were his 'great unfailing characteristics; and no man, I believe, 'ever possessed them more entirely. His illness had 'latterly so prostrated him, both in mind and body, 'that those who most loved him were most anxious 'for his departure.' There was something touching in this exit; in the quenching of so kind and bright a little life under the dark billows of death. To me he left a curious old Print of James Nayler the Quaker, which I still affectionately preserve.

Sterling, from this greater distance, came perhaps rather seldomer to London; but we saw him still at moderate intervals; and, through his family here and other direct and indirect channels, were kept in lively communication with him. Literature was still his constant pursuit; and, with encouragement or without, Poetic composition his chosen department therein. On the ill success of *The Election*, or any ill success with the world, nobody ever heard him utter the least murmur; condolence upon that or any such subject might have been a questionable operation, by no means called for! Nay, my own approval, higher than this of the world, had been languid, by no means enthusiastic. But our valiant friend took all quietly; and was not to be repulsed from his Poetics either by the world's coldness or by mine; he laboured at his *Strafford*;—determined to labour, in all ways, till he felt the end of his tether in this direction.

He sometimes spoke, with a certain zeal, of my starting a Periodical: Why not lift up some kind of war-flag against the obese platitudes, and sickly superstitious aperies and impostures of the time? But I had to answer, 'Who will join it, my friend?' He seemed to say, 'I, for one'; and there was occasionally a transient temptation in the thought, but transient only. No fighting regiment, with the smallest attempt towards drill, co-operation, commissariat, or the like unspeakable advantages, could be raised in Sterling's time or mine;

which truly, to honest fighters, is a rather grievous want. A grievous, but not quite a fatal one. For, failing this, failing all things and all men, there remains the solitary battle (and were it by the poorest weapon, the tongue only, or were it even by wise abstinence and silence and without any weapon), such as each man for himself can wage while he has life: an indubitable and infinitely comfortable fact for every man! Said battle shaped itself for Sterling, as we have long since seen, chiefly in the poetic form, in the singing or hymning rather than the speaking form; and in that he was cheerfully assiduous according to his light. The unfortunate *Strafford* is far on towards completion; a *Cœur-de-Lion*, of which we shall hear further, '*Cœur-de-Lion*, greatly the best of all his Poems', unluckily not completed, and still unpublished, already hangs in the wind.

His Letters to friends continue copious; and he has, as always, a loyally interested eye on whatsoever of notable is passing in the world, Especially on whatsoever indicates to him the spiritual condition of the world. Of 'Strauss', in English or in German, we now hear nothing more; of Church matters, and that only to special correspondents, less and less. Strauss, whom he used to mention, had interested him only as a sign of the times; in which sense alone do we find, for a year or two back, any notice of the Church or its affairs by Sterling; and at last even this as good as ceases: 'Adieu, O Church; thy road is that way, mine is this: in God's name, adieu!' 'What we are 'going *to*,' says he once, 'is abundantly obscure; but 'what all men are going *from*, is very plain.'—Sifted out of many pages, not of sufficient interest, here are one or two miscellaneous sentences, about the date we are now arrived at:

Falmouth, November 3, 1841 (*To Dr. Simmons*).—'Yesterday was my Wedding-day: eleven years of 'marriage; and on the whole my verdict is clear for 'matrimony. I solemnized the day by reading *John* '*Gilpin* to the children, who with their Mother are all 'pretty well.' ... 'There is a trick of sham Elizabethan

'writing now prevalent, that looks plausible, but in 'most cases means nothing at all. Darley has real '(lyrical) genius; Taylor, wonderful sense, clearness and 'weight of purpose; Tennyson, a rich and exquisite 'fancy. All the other men of our tiny generation that 'I know of are, in Poetry, either feeble or fraudulent. 'I know nothing of the Reviewer you ask about.'

December 11 (*To his Mother*).—'I have seen no new 'books; but am reading your last. I got hold of the 'two first Numbers of the *Hoggarty Diamond:* and 'read them with extreme delight. What is there 'better in Fielding or Goldsmith? The man is a true 'genius; and, with quiet and comfort, might produce 'masterpieces that would last as long as any we have, 'and delight millions of unborn readers. There is 'more truth and nature in one of these papers than 'in all ——'s Novels together.'—Thackeray, always a close friend of the Sterling house, will observe that this is dated 1841, not 1851, and have his own reflections on the matter!

December 17 (*To the same*).—'I am not much surprised 'at Lady ——'s views of Coleridge's little Book on '*Inspiration*.'—'Great part of the obscurity of the 'Letters arises from his anxiety to avoid the difficulties 'and absurdities of the common views, and his panic 'terror of saying anything that bishops and good 'people would disapprove. He paid a heavy price, 'viz. all his own candour and simplicity, in hope of 'gaining the favour of persons like Lady ——; and 'you see what his reward is! A good lesson for us all.'

February 1, 1842 (*To the same*).—'English Toryism 'has, even in my eyes, about as much to say for itself 'as any other form of doctrine; but Irish Toryism is 'the downright proclamation of brutal injustice, and 'all in the name of God and the Bible! It is almost 'enough to make one turn true Mahometan, but for 'the fear of the four wives.'

March 12, 1842 (*To his Father*).—'. . . Important 'to me as these matters are, it almost seems as if there 'were something unfeeling in writing of them, under

'the pressure of such news as ours from India. If the 'Cabool Troops have perished, England has not 'received such a blow from an enemy, nor anything 'approaching it, since Buckingham's Expedition to 'the Isle of Rhé. Walcheren destroyed us by climate; 'and Corunna, with all its losses, had much of glory. 'But here we are dismally injured by mere Barbarians, 'in a War on our part shamefully unjust as well as 'foolish: a combination of disgrace and calamity that 'would have shocked Augustus even more than the 'defeat of Varus. One of the four Officers with 'Macnaghten was George Lawrence, a brother-in-law 'of Nat Barton; a distinguished man, and the father 'of five totally unprovided children. He is a prisoner, 'if not since murdered. Macnaghten I do not pity; 'he was the prime author of the whole mad War. But 'Burnes; and the women; and our regiments! India, 'however, I feel sure, is safe.'

So roll the months at Falmouth; such is the ticking of the great World-Horologe as heard there by a good ear. 'I willingly add' (so ends he, once), 'that I lately 'found somewhere this fragment of an Arab's love-'song: "O Ghalia! If my father were a jackass, 'I would sell him to purchase Ghalia!" A beautiful 'parallel to the French, "*Avec cette sauce on mangerait* '*son père.*"'

CHAPTER IV

NAPLES: POEMS.

In the bleak weather of this spring 1842, he was again abroad for a little while; partly from necessity, or at least utility; and partly, as I guess, because the circumstances favoured, and he could with a good countenance indulge a little wish he had long had. In the Italian Tour, which ended suddenly by Mrs. Sterling's illness recalling him, he had missed Naples; a loss which he always thought to be considerable; and which, from time to time, he had formed little projects, failures hitherto, for supplying. The rigours of spring were always dangerous to him in England, and it was always of advantage to get out of them: and then the sight of Naples, too; this, always a thing to be done some day, was now possible. Enough, with the real or imaginary hope of bettering himself in health, and the certain one of seeing Naples, and catching a glance of Italy again, he now made a run thither. It was not long after Calvert's death. The Tragedy of *Strafford* lay finished in his desk. Several things, sad and bright, were finished. A little intermezzo of ramble was not unadvisable.

His tour by water and by land was brief and rapid enough; hardly above two months in all. Of which the following Letters will, with some abridgement, give us what details are needful:

'*To Charles Barton, Esq., Leamington.*

'Falmouth, 25th March, 1842.

'My dear Charles,—My attempts to shoot you 'flying with my paper pellets turned out very ill. 'I hope young ladies succeed better when they happen 'to make appointments with you. Even now, I hardly 'know whether you have received a Letter I wrote on

'Sunday last, and addressed to The Cavendish. I sent 'it thither by Susan's advice.

'In this missive,—happily for us both, it did not 'contain a hundred-pound note or any trifle of that kind, '—I informed you that I was compelled to plan an 'expedition towards the South Pole, stopping, however, 'in the Mediterranean; and that I designed leaving 'this on Monday next for Cadiz or Gibraltar, and then 'going on to Malta, whence Italy and Sicily would be 'accessible. Of course your company would be a great 'pleasure, if it were possible for you to join me. The 'delay in hearing from you, through no fault of yours, 'has naturally put me out a little; but, on the whole, 'my plan still holds, and I shall leave this on Monday 'for Gibraltar, where the *Great Liverpool* will catch me, 'and carry me to Malta. The *Great Liverpool* leaves 'Southampton on the 1st April, and Falmouth on the '2d; and will reach Gibraltar in from four to five days.

'Now, if you *should* be able and disposed to join me, 'you have only to embark in that sumptuous tea-kettle, 'and pick me up under the guns of the Rock. We 'could then cruise on to Malta, Sicily, Naples, Rome, '&c., *à discrétion*. It is just *possible*, though extremely 'improbable, that my steamer of Monday (most likely 'the *Montrose*) may not reach Gibraltar so soon as the '*Liverpool*. If so, and if you should actually be on 'board, you must stop at Gibraltar. But there are 'ninety-nine chances to one against this. Write at all 'events to Susan, to let her know what you propose.

'I do not wait till the *Great Liverpool* goes, because 'the object for me is to get into a warm climate as soon 'as possible. I am decidedly better.—Your affectionate 'Brother,

'JOHN STERLING.'

Barton did not go with him, none went; but he arrives safe, and not *hurt* in health, which is something.

'*To Mrs. Sterling, Knightsbridge, London.*

'Malta, 14th April, 1842.

'DEAREST MOTHER,—I am writing to Susan through 'France, by tomorrow's mail; and will also send you 'a line, instead of waiting for the longer English con- 'veyance.

'We reached this the day before yesterday, in the 'evening; having had a strong breeze against us for 'a day or two before; which made me extremely 'uncomfortable,—and indeed my headache is hardly 'gone yet. From about the 4th to the 9th of the 'month, we had beautiful weather, and I was happy 'enough. You will see by the map that the straightest 'line from Gibraltar to this place goes close along the 'African coast; which accordingly we saw with the 'utmost clearness; and found it generally a line of 'mountains, the higher peaks and ridges covered with 'snow. We went close-in to Algiers; which looks 'strong, but entirely from art. The town lies on the 'slope of a straight coast; and is not at all embayed, 'though there is some little shelter for shipping within 'the mole. It is a square patch of white buildings 'huddled together; fringed with batteries; and 'commanded by large forts on the ridge above: a most 'uncomfortable-looking place; though, no doubt, 'there are *cafés* and billiard-rooms and a theatre within, '—for the French like to have their Houris, &c., on '*this* side of Paradise, if possible.

'Our party of fifty people (we had taken some on 'board at Gibraltar) broke up, on reaching this; 'never, of course to meet again. The greater part do 'not proceed to Alexandria. Considering that there 'was a bundle of midshipmen, ensigns, &c., we had as 'much reason among us as could perhaps be looked for; 'and from several I gained bits of information and 'traits of character, though nothing very remarkable.

'I have established myself in an inn, rather than go

'to Lady Louis's;[1] not feeling quite equal to company, 'except in moderate doses. I have, however, seen her 'a good deal; and dine there to-day, very privately, 'for Sir John is not quite well, and they will have no 'guests. The place, however, is full of official banquet- 'ing, for various unimportant reasons. When here 'before, I was in much distress and anxiety, on my 'way from Rome; and I suppose this it was that 'prevented it making the same impression on me as 'now, when it seems really the stateliest town I have 'ever seen. The architecture is generally of a corrupt 'Roman kind; with something of the varied and 'picturesque look, though much more massive, of our 'Elizabethan buildings. We have the finest English 'summer and a pellucid sky.' . . . 'Your affectionate

'JOHN STERLING.'

At Naples next, for three weeks, was due admiration of the sceneries and antiquities, Bay and Mountain, by no means forgetting Art and the Museum: 'to Pozzuoli, to Baiae, round the Promontory of Sorrento'; —above all, 'twice to Pompeii', where the elegance and classic simplicity of Ancient Housekeeping strikes us much; and again to Paestum, where 'the Temple of 'Neptune is far the noblest building I have ever seen; 'and makes both Greek and Revived Roman seem 'quite barbaric.' 'Lord Ponsonby lodges in the same 'house with me;—but, of course, I do not countenance 'an adherent of a beaten Party!'[2]—Or let us take this more compendious account, which has much more of human in it, from an onward stage, ten days later:

'*To Thomas Carlyle, Esq., Chelsea, London.*

'Rome, 13th May, 1842.

'MY DEAR CARLYLE,—I hope I wrote to you before 'leaving England, to tell you of the necessity for my

[1] Sister of Mrs. Strachey and Mrs. Buller: Sir John Louis was now in a high Naval post at Malta.

[2] Long Letter to his Father: Naples, May 3, 1842.

'doing so. Though coming to Italy, there was little 'comfort in the prospect of being divided from my 'family, and pursuits which grew on me everyday. 'However, I tried to make the best of it, and have 'gained both health and pleasure.

'In spite of scanty communications from England '(owing to the uncertainty of my position), a word or 'two concerning you and your dear Wife have reached 'me. Lately it has often occurred to me, that the 'sight of the Bay of Naples, of the beautiful coast from 'that to this place, and of Rome itself, all bathed in 'summer sunshine, and green with spring foliage, would 'be some consolation to her. Pray give her my love.

'I have been two days here; and almost the first 'thing I did was to visit the Protestant burial-ground, 'and the graves of those I knew when here before. 'But much as, being now alone here, I feel the differ- 'ence, there is no scene where Death seems so little 'dreadful and miserable as in the lonelier neighbour- 'hoods of this old place. All one's impressions, how- 'ever, as to that and everything else, appear to me, on 'reflection, more affected than I had for a long 'time any notion of, by one's own isolation. All the 'feelings and activities which family, friends and 'occupation commonly engage, are turned, here in 'one's solitude, with strange force into the channels of 'mere observation and contemplation; and the 'objects one is conversant with seem to gain a tenfold 'significance from the abundance of spare interest one 'now has to bestow on them. This explains to me a 'good deal of the peculiar effect that Italy has always 'had on me: and something of that artistic enthusiasm 'which I remember you used to think so singular in 'Goethe's *Travels*. Darley, who is as much a brooding 'hermit in England as here, felt nothing but disap- 'pointment from a country which fills me with childish 'wonder and delight.

'Of you I have received some slight notice from 'Mrs. Strachey; who is on her way hither; and will '(she writes) be at Florence on the 15th, and here before

'the end of the month. She notices having received 'a Letter of yours which had pleased her much. She 'now proposes spending the summer at Sorrento, or 'thereabouts; and if mere delight of landscape and 'climate were enough, Adam and Eve, had their 'courier taken them to that region, might have done 'well enough without Paradise,—and not been tempted, 'either, by any Tree of Knowledge; a kind that does 'not flourish in the Two Sicilies.

'The ignorance of the Neapolitans, from the highest 'to the lowest, is very eminent; and excites the 'admiration of all the rest of Italy. In the great 'building containing all the Works of Art, and a Library 'of 150,000 volumes, I asked for the best existing Book '(a German one published ten years ago) on the Statues 'in that very Collection; and, after a rabble of clerks 'and custodes, got up to a very dirty priest, who 'bowing to the ground regretted "they did not possess 'it", but at last remembered that "they *had* entered '"into negotiations on the subject, which as yet had been '"unsuccessful."—The favourite device on the walls at 'Naples is a vermilion Picture of a Male and Female 'Soul respectively up to the waist (the waist of a *soul*) 'in fire, and an Angel above each, watering the sufferers 'from a watering-pot. This is intended to gain alms 'for Masses. The same populace sit for hours on the 'Mole, listening to rhapsodists who recite Ariosto. 'I have seen I think five of them all within a hundred 'yards of each other, and some sets of fiddlers to boot. 'Yet there are few parts of the world where I have seen 'less laughter than there. The Miracle of Januarius's 'Blood is, on the whole, my most curious experience. 'The furious entreaties, shrieks, and sobs, of a set of 'old women, yelling till the Miracle was successfully 'performed, are things never to be forgotten.

'I spent three weeks in this most glittering of countries, 'and saw most of the usual wonders,—the Paestan 'Temples being to me much the most valuable. But 'Pompeii and all that it has yielded, especially the 'Fresco Paintings, have also an infinite interest. When

'one considers that this prodigious series of beautiful 'designs supplied the place of our common room-'papers,—the wealth of poetic imagery among the 'Ancients, and the corresponding traditional variety 'and elegance of pictorial treatment, seem equally 'remarkable. The Greek and Latin Books do not 'give one quite so fully this sort of impression; because 'they afford no direct measure of the extent of their 'own diffusion. But these are ornaments from the 'smaller class of decent houses in a little Country Town; 'and the greater number of them, by the slightness of 'the execution, show very clearly that they were 'adapted to ordinary taste, and done by mere artisans. 'In general clearness, symmetry, and simplicity of 'feeling, I cannot say that, on the whole, the works of 'Raffaelle equal them; though of course he has endless 'beauties such as we could not find unless in the great 'original works from which these sketches at Pompeii 'were taken. Yet with all my much increased rever-'ence for the Greeks, it seems more plain than ever 'that they had hardly anything of the peculiar devo-'tional feeling of Christianity.

'Rome, which I loved before above all the earth, now 'delights me more than ever;—though, at this moment, 'there is rain falling that would not discredit Oxford 'Street. The depth, sincerity and splendour that 'there once was in the semi-paganism of the Old 'Catholics, comes out in St. Peter's and its dependencies, 'almost as grandly as does Greek and Roman Art in the 'Forum and the Vatican Galleries. I wish you were 'here: but, at all events, hope to see you and your 'Wife once more during this summer.—Yours,

'JOHN STERLING.'

At Paris, where he stopped a day and night, and generally through his whole journey from Marseilles to Havre, one thing attended him: the prevailing epidemic of the place and year; now gone, and nigh forgotten, as other influenzas are. He writes to his Father: 'I have not yet met a single Frenchman,

'who could give me any rational explanation *why* they
'were all in such a confounded rage against us. Definite
'causes of quarrel a statesman may know how to deal
'with, inasmuch as the removal of them may help to
'settle the dispute. But it must be a puzzling task to
'negotiate about instincts; to which class, as it seems
'to me, we must have recourse for an understanding of
'the present abhorrence which everybody on the other
'side of the Channel not only feels, but makes a point
'to boast of, against the name of Britain. France is
'slowly arming, especially with Steam, *en attendant*
'a more than possible contest, in which they reckon
'confidently on the eager co-operation of the Yankees;
'as, *vice versa*, an American told me that his country-
'men do on that of France. One person at Paris (M.——
'whom you know) provoked me to tell him that
'"England did not want another battle of Trafalgar;
'"but if France did, she might compel England to
'"gratify her".'—After a couple of pleasant and profit-
able months, he was safe home again in the first days of
June; and saw Falmouth not under grey iron skies,
and whirls of March dust, but bright with summer
opulence and the roses coming out.

It was what I call his '*fifth* peregrinity'; his fifth
and last. He soon afterwards came up to London;
spent a couple of weeks, with all his old vivacity, among
us here. The Aesculapian oracles, it would appear,
gave altogether cheerful prophecy; the highest medical
authority 'expresses the most decided opinion that
'I have gradually mended for some years; and in
'truth I have not, for six or seven, been so free from
'serious symptoms of illness as at present'. So uncer-
tain are all oracles, Aesculapian and other!

During this visit, he made one new acquaintance
which he much valued; drawn thither, as I guess, by
the wish to take counsel about *Strafford*. He writes
to his Clifton friend, under date, *July* 1, 1842: 'Lock-
'hart, of the *Quarterly Review*, I made my first oral
'acquaintance with; and found his as neat, clear and
'cutting a brain as you would expect; but with

'an amount of knowledge, good nature and liberal 'antibigotry, that would much surprise many. The 'tone of his children towards him seemed to me decisive 'of his real kindness. He quite agreed with me as to 'the threatening seriousness of our present social 'perplexities, and the necessity and difficulty of doing 'something effectual for so satisfying the manual 'multitude as not to overthrow all legal security.'

'Of other persons whom I saw in London,' continues he, 'there are several that would much interest you,— 'though I missed Tennyson, by a mere chance.' . . . 'John Mill has completely finished, and sent to the 'bookseller, his great work on Logic; the labour of 'many years of a singularly subtle, patient and com- 'prehensive mind. It will be our chief speculative 'monument of this age. Mill and I could not meet 'above two or three times; but it was with the openness 'and freshness of schoolboy friends, though our friend- 'ship only dates from the manhood of both.'

He himself was busier than ever; occupied continually with all manner of Poetic interests. *Cœur-de-Lion*, a new and more elaborate attempt in the mock-heroic or comico-didactic vein, had been on hand for some time, the scope of it greatly deepening and expanding itself since it first took hold of him; and now, soon after the Naples journey, it rose into shape on the wider plan; shaken up probably by this new excitement, and indebted to Calabria, Palermo and the Mediterranean scenes for much of the vesture it had. With this, which opened higher hopes for him than any of his previous efforts, he was now employing all his time and strength;—and continued to do so, this being the last effort granted him among us.

Already for some months, *Strafford* lay complete: but how to get it from the stocks; in what method to launch it? The step was questionable. Before going to Italy he had sent me the Manuscript; still loyal and friendly; and willing to hear the worst that could be said of his poetic enterprise. I had to afflict him again, the good brave soul, with the deliberate report that

I could *not* accept this Drama as his Picture of the Life of Strafford, or as any *Picture* of that strange Fact. To which he answered, with an honest manfulness, in a tone which is now pathetic enough to me, that he was much grieved yet much obliged, and uncertain how to decide. On the other hand, Mr. Hare wrote, warmly eulogizing. Lockhart too spoke kindly, though taking some exceptions. It was a questionable case. On the whole, *Strafford* remained, for the present, unlaunched; and *Cœur-de-Lion* was getting its first timbers diligently laid down. So passed, in peaceable seclusion, in wholesome employment and endeavour, the autumn and winter of 1842–3. On Christmas-day, he reports to his Mother:

'I wished to write to you yesterday; but was 'prevented by the important business of preparing 'a Tree, in the German fashion, for the children. This 'project answered perfectly, as it did last year; and 'gave them the greatest pleasure. I wish you and 'my Father could have been here to see their merry 'faces. Johnny was in the thick of the fun, and much 'happier than Lord Anson on capturing the galleon. 'We are all going on well and quietly, but with nothing 'very new among us.'—'The last book I have lighted 'on is Moffat's *Missionary Labours in South Africa*; 'which is worth reading. There is the best collection 'of lion stories in it that I have ever seen. But the 'man is, also, really a very good fellow; and fit for 'something much better than most lions are. He is 'very ignorant, and mistaken in some things; but has 'strong sense and heart; and his Narrative adds another 'to the many proofs of the enormous power of Christianity on rude minds. Nothing can be more chaotic, 'that is human at all, than the notions of these poor 'Blacks, even after what is called their conversion; 'but the effect is produced. They do adopt pantaloons, 'and abandon polygamy; and I suppose will soon 'have newspapers and literary soirees.'

CHAPTER V

DISASTER ON DISASTER

During all these years of struggle and wayfaring, his Father's household at Knightsbridge had stood healthful, happy, increasing in wealth, free diligence, solidity and honest prosperity; a fixed sunny islet, towards which, in all his voyagings and overclouded roamings, he could look with satisfaction, as to an ever-open port of refuge.

The elder Sterling, after many battles, had reached his field of conquest in these years; and was to be regarded as a victorious man. Wealth sufficient, increasing not diminishing, had rewarded his labours in the *Times*, which were now in their full flower; he had influence of a sort; went busily among busy public men; and enjoyed, in the questionable form attached to journalism and anonymity, a social consideration and position which were abundantly gratifying to him. A singular figure of the epoch; and when you came to know him, which it was easy to fail of doing if you had not eyes and candid insight, a gallant, truly gifted, and manful figure, of his kind. We saw much of him in this house; much of all his family; and had grown to love them all right well,—him too, though that was the difficult part of the feat. For in his Irish way he played the conjurer very much,—'three hundred and sixty-five opinions in the year upon every subject,' as a wag once said. In fact his talk, ever ingenious, emphatic and spirited in detail, was much defective in earnestness, at least in clear earnestness, of purport and outcome; but went tumbling as if in mere welters of explosive unreason; a volcano heaving under vague deluges of scoriae, ashes and imponderous pumice-stones, you could not say in what direction, nor well whether in any. Not till after good study did you see the deep molten

lava-flood, which simmered steadily enough, and showed very well by and by whither *it* was bound. For I must say of Edward Sterling, after all his daily explosive sophistries, and fallacies of talk, he had a stubborn instinctive sense of what was manful, strong, and worthy; recognized, with quick feeling, the charlatan under his solemnest wig; knew as clearly as any man a pusillanimous tailor in buckram, an ass under the lion's skin, and did with his whole heart despise the same.

The sudden changes of doctrine in the *Times*, which failed not to excite loud censure and indignant amazement in those days, were first intelligible to you when you came to interpret them as his changes. These sudden whirls from east to west on his part, and total changes of party and articulate opinion at a day's warning, lay in the nature of the man, and could not be helped; products of his fiery impatience, of the combined impetuosity and limitation of an intellect, which did nevertheless continually gravitate towards what was loyal, true, and right on all manner of subjects. These, as I define them, were the mere scoriae and pumice wreck of a steady central lava-flood, which truly was volcanic and explosive to a strange degree, but did rest as few others on the grand fire-depths of the world. Thus, if he stormed along, ten thousand strong, in the time of the Reform Bill, indignantly denouncing Toryism and its obsolete insane pretensions; and then if, after some experience of Whig management, he discerned that Wellington and Peel, by whatever name entitled, were the men to be depended on by England, —there lay in all this, visible enough, a deeper consistency far more important than the superficial one, so much clamoured after by the vulgar. Which is the lion's skin; which is the real lion? Let a man, if he is prudent, ascertain that before speaking;—but above and beyond all things, *let* him ascertain it, and stand valiantly to it when ascertained! In the latter essential part of the operation Edward Sterling was honourably successful to a really marked degree; in the former, or

prudential part, very much the reverse, as his history in the Journalistic department at least, was continually teaching him.

An amazingly impetuous, hasty, explosive man, this 'Captain Whirlwind', as I used to call him! Great sensibility lay in him, too; a real sympathy, and affectionate pity and softness, which he had an over-tendency to express even by tears,—a singular sight in so leonine a man. Enemies called them maudlin and hypocritical, these tears; but that was nowise the complete account of them. On the whole, there did conspicuously lie a dash of ostentation, a self-consciousness apt to become loud and braggart, over all he said and did and felt: this was the alloy of the man, and you had to be thankful for the abundant gold along with it.

Quizzing enough he got among us for all this, and for the singular *chiaroscuro* manner of procedure, like that of an Archimagus Cagliostro, or Kaiser Joseph Incognito which his anonymous known-unknown thunderings in the *Times* necessitated in him; and much we laughed,—not without explosive counter-banterings on his part;—but in fine one could not do without him; one knew him at heart for a right brave man. 'By Jove, sir!' thus he would swear to you, with radiant face; sometimes, not often, by a deeper oath. With persons of dignity, especially with women, to whom he was always very gallant, he had courtly delicate manners, verging towards the wiredrawn and elaborate; on common occasions, he bloomed out at once into jolly familiarity of the gracefully boisterous kind, reminding you of mess-rooms and old Dublin days. His off-hand mode of speech was always precise, emphatic, ingenious: his laugh, which was frequent rather than otherwise, had a sincerity of banter, but no real depth of sense for the ludicrous; and soon ended, if it grew too loud, in a mere dissonant scream. He was broad, well-built, stout of stature; had a long lowish head, sharp grey eyes, with large strong aquiline face to match; and walked, or sat, in an erect decisive manner. A remark-

able man; and playing, especially in those years 1830–40, a remarkable part in the world.

For it may be said, the emphatic, big-voiced, always influential and often strongly unreasonable *Times* Newspaper, was the express emblem of Edward Sterling; he, more than any other man or circumstance, *was* the *Times* Newspaper, and thundered through it to the shaking of the spheres. And let us assert withal that his and its influence, in those days, was not ill-grounded but rather well; that the loud manifold unreason, often enough vituperated and groaned over, was of the surface mostly; that his conclusions, unreasonable, partial, hasty as they might at first be, gravitated irresistibly towards the right: in virtue of which grand quality indeed, the root of all good insight in man, his *Times* oratory found acceptance, and influential audience, amid the loud whirl of an England itself logically very stupid, and wise chiefly by instinct.

England listened to this voice, as all might observe; and to one who knew England and it, the result was not quite a strange one, and was honourable rather than otherwise to both parties. A good judge of men's talents has been heard to say of Edward Sterling: 'There is not a *faculty of improvising* equal to this in 'all my circle. Sterling rushes out into the clubs, into 'London society, rolls about all day, copiously talking 'modish nonsense or sense, and listening to the like, 'with the multifarious miscellany of men; comes home 'at night; redacts it into a *Times* Leader,—and is 'found to have hit the essential purport of the world's 'immeasurable babblement that day, with an accuracy 'beyond all other men. This is what the multifarious 'Babel sound did mean to say in clear words; this, 'more nearly than anything else. Let the most gifted 'intellect, capable of writing epics, try to write such 'a Leader for the Morning Newspapers! No intellect 'but Edward Sterling's can do it. An improvising 'faculty without parallel in my experience.'—In this 'improvising faculty', much more nobly developed, as well as in other faculties and qualities with unexpectedly

new and improved figure, John Sterling, to the accurate observer, showed himself very much the son of Edward.

Connected with this matter, a remarkable Note has come into my hands; honourable to the man I am writing of, and in some sort to another higher man; which, as it may now (unhappily for us all) be published without scruple, I will not withhold here. The support by Edward Sterling and the *Times*, of Sir Robert Peel's first Ministry, and generally of Peel's statemanship, was a conspicuous fact in its day; but the return it met with from the person chiefly interested may be considered well worth recording. The following Letter, after meandering through I know not what intricate conduits, and consultations of the Mysterious Entity whose address it bore, came to Edward Sterling as the real flesh-and-blood proprietor, and has been found among his papers. It is marked *Private:*

'(Private) *To the Editor of the Times.*

'Whitehall, April 18, 1835.

'Sir,—Having this day delivered into the hands of 'the King the Seals of Office, I can, without any 'imputation of an interested motive, or any impedi- 'ment from scrupulous feelings of delicacy, express my 'deep sense of the powerful support which that Govern- 'ment over which I had the honour to preside received 'from the *Times* Newspaper.

'If I do not offer the expressions of personal gratitude, 'it is because I feel that such expressions would do 'injustice to the character of a support which was 'given exclusively on the highest and most independent 'grounds of public principle. I can say this with 'perfect truth, as I am addressing one whose person 'even is unknown to me, and who during my tenure 'of Power studiously avoided every species of inter- 'course which could throw a suspicion upon the 'motives by which he was actuated. I should, how- 'ever, be doing injustice to my own feelings, if I were 'to retire from Office without one word of acknowledge-

'ment; without at least assuring you of the admiration 'with which I witnessed, during the arduous contest 'in which I was engaged, the daily exhibition of that 'extraordinary ability to which I was indebted for 'a support, the more valuable because it was an impar- 'tial and discriminating support.—I have the honour 'to be, Sir,—Ever your most obedient and faithful 'servant,

'ROBERT PEEL.'

To which, with due loftiness and diplomatic gravity and brevity, there is Answer, Draught of Answer in Edward Sterling's hand, from the Mysterious Entity so honoured, in the following terms:

'*To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., &c., &c., &c.*

'SIR,—It gives me sincere satisfaction to learn from 'the Letter with which you have honoured me, bearing 'yesterday's date, that you estimate so highly the efforts 'which have been made during the last five months by 'the *Times* Newspaper, to support the cause of rational 'and wholesome Government which his Majesty had 'entrusted to your guidance; and that you appreciate 'fairly the disinterested motive, of regard to the 'public welfare, and to that alone, through which this 'Journal has been prompted to pursue a policy in 'accordance with that of your Administration. It is, 'permit me to say, by such motives only, that the '*Times*, ever since I have known it, has been influenced, 'whether in defence of the Government of the day, or 'in constitutional resistance to it: and indeed there 'exist no other motives of action for a Journalist, 'compatible either with the safety of the press, or with 'the political morality of the great bulk of its readers.— 'With much respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., '&c., &c.

'THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES".'

Of this Note, I do not think there was the least

whisper during Edward Sterling's lifetime; which fact also one likes to remember of him, so ostentatious and little reticent a man. For the rest, his loyal admiration of Sir Robert Peel,—sanctioned, and as it were almost consecrated to his mind, by the great example of the Duke of Wellington, whom he reverenced always with true hero-worship,—was not a journalistic one, but a most intimate authentic feeling, sufficiently apparent in the very heart of his mind. Among the many opinions 'liable to three hundred and sixty-five changes in the course of the year', this in reference to Peel and Wellington was one which never changed, but was the same all days and hours. To which, equally genuine, and coming still oftener to light in those times, there might one other be added, one and hardly more: fixed contempt, not unmingled with detestation, for Daniel O'Connell. This latter feeling, we used often laughingly to say, was his grand political principle, the one firm centre where all else went revolving. But internally the other also was deep and constant; and indeed these were properly his *two* centres,—poles of the same axis, negative and positive, the one presupposing the other.

O'Connell he had known in young Dublin days;—and surely no man could well venerate another less! It was his deliberate, unalterable opinion of the then Great O, that good would never come of him; that only mischief, and this in huge measure, would come. That however showy, and adroit in rhetoric and management, he was a man of incurably commonplace intellect, and of no character but a hollow, blustery, pusillanimous and unsound one; great only in maudlin patriotisms, in speciosities, astucities,—in the miserable gifts for becoming Chief *Demagogos*, Leader of a deep-sunk Populace towards *its* Lands of Promise; which trade, in any age or country, and especially in the Ireland of this age, our indignant friend regarded (and with reason) as an extremely ugly one for a man. He had himself zealously advocated Catholic Emancipation, and was not without his Irish patriotism, very different

from the Orange sort; but the 'Liberator' was not admirable to him, and grew daily less so to an extreme degree. Truly, his scorn of the said Liberator, now riding in supreme dominion on the wings of *blarney*, devil-ward of a surety, with the Liberated all following and huzzaing; his fierce gusts of wrath and abhorrence over him,—rose occasionally almost to the sublime. We laughed often at these vehemences:—and they were not wholly laughable; there was something very serious, and very true, in them! This creed of Edward Sterling's would not now, in either pole of its axis, look so strange as it then did in many quarters.

During those ten years which might be defined as the culminating period of Edward Sterling's life, his house at South Place, Knightsbridge, had worn a gay and solid aspect, as if built at last on the high tableland of sunshine and success, the region of storms and dark weather now all victoriously traversed and lying safe below. Health, work, wages, whatever is needful to a man, he had, in rich measure; and a frank stout heart to guide the same: he lived in such style as pleased him; drove his own chariot up and down (himself often acting as Jehu, and reminding you a little of *Times* thunder even in driving); consorted, after a fashion, with the powerful of the world; saw in due vicissitude a miscellany of social faces round him,—pleasant parties, which he liked well enough to garnish by a lord; 'Irish lord, if no better might be,' as the banter went. For the rest, he loved men of worth and intellect, and recognized them well, whatever their title: this was his own patent of worth which Nature had given him; a central light in the man, which illuminated into a kind of beauty, serious or humorous, all the artificialities he had accumulated on the surface of him. So rolled his days, not quietly, yet prosperously, in manifold commerce with men. At one in the morning, when all had vanished into sleep, his lamp was kindled in his library; and there, twice or thrice a week, for a three hours' space, he launched his

bolts, which next morning were to shake the high places of the world.

John's relation to his Father, when one saw John here, was altogether frank, joyful and amiable: he ignored the *Times* thunder for most part, coldly taking the Anonymous for non-extant; spoke of it floutingly, if he spoke at all: indeed a pleasant half-bantering dialect was the common one between Father and Son; and they, especially with the gentle, simple-hearted, just-minded Mother for treble-voice between them, made a very pretty glee harmony together.

So had it lasted, ever since poor John's voyagings began; his Father's house standing always as a fixed sunny islet, with safe harbour for him. So it could not always last. This sunny islet was now also to break and go down: so many firm islets, fixed pillars in his fluctuating world, pillar after pillar, were to break and go down; till swiftly all, so to speak, were sunk in the dark waters, and he with them! Our little History is now hastening to a close.

In the beginning of 1843, news reached us that Sterling had, in his too reckless way, encountered a dangerous accident: maids, in the room where he was, were lifting a heavy table; he, seeing them in difficulty, had snatched at the burden; heaved it away,—but had broken a blood-vessel by the business; and was now, after extensive haemorrhage, lying dangerously ill. The doctors hoped the worst was over; but the case was evidently serious. In the same days, too, his Mother had been seized here by some painful disease, which from its continuance grew alarming. Sad omens for Edward Sterling, who by this time had as good as ceased writing or working in the *Times*, having comfortably winded up his affairs there; and was looking forward to a freer idle life befitting his advanced years henceforth. Fatal eclipse had fallen over that household of his; never to be lifted off again till all darkened into night.

By dint of watchful nursing, John Sterling got on foot

once more: but his Mother did not recover, quite the contrary. Her case, too, grew very questionable. Disease of the heart, said the medical men at last; not immediately, not perhaps for a length of years, dangerous to life, said they; but without hope of cure. The poor lady suffered much; and, though affecting hope always, grew weaker and weaker. John ran up to Town in March; I saw him, on the morrow or next day after, in his own room at Knightsbridge: he had caught fresh cold overnight, the servant having left his window up, but I was charged to say nothing of it, not to flutter the already troubled house: he was going home again that very day, and nothing ill would come of it. We understood the family at Falmouth, his Wife being now near her confinement again, could at any rate comport with no long absence. He was cheerful, even rudely merry; himself pale and ill, his poor Mother's cough audible occasionally through the wall. Very kind, too, and gracefully affectionate; but I observed a certain grimness in his mood of mind, and under his light laughter lay something unusual, something stern, as if already dimmed in the coming shadows of Fate. 'Yes, yes, you are a good man: but I under-'stand they mean to appoint you to Rhadamanthus's 'post, which has been vacant for some time; and you 'will see how you like that!' This was one of the things he said; a strange effulgence of wild drollery flashing through the ice of earnest pain and sorrow. He looked paler than usual: almost for the first time, I had myself a twinge of misgiving as to his own health; for hitherto I had been used to blame as much as pity his fits of dangerous illness, and would often angrily remonstrate with him that he might have excellent health, would he but take reasonable care of himself, and learn the art of sitting still. Alas, as if he *could* learn it; as if Nature had not laid her ban on him even there, and said in smiles and frowns manifoldly, 'No, that thou shalt not learn!'

He went that day; he never saw his good true Mother more. Very shortly afterwards, in spite of

doctors' prophecies, and affectionate illusions, she grew alarmingly and soon hopelessly worse. Here are his last two Letters to her:

'*To Mrs. Sterling, Knightsbridge, London.*

'Falmouth, 8th April 1843.

'DEAREST MOTHER,—I could do you no good, but it 'would be the greatest comfort to me if I could be near 'you. Nothing would detain me but Susan's condition. 'I feel that until her confinement is over, I ought to 'remain here,—unless you wished me to go to you; in 'which case she would be the first to send me off. 'Happily she is doing as well as possible, and seems 'even to gain strength everyday. She sends her love 'to you.

'The children are all doing well. I rode with Edward 'to-day, through some of the pleasant lanes in the 'neighbourhood; and was delighted, as I have often 'been at the same season, to see the primroses under 'every hedge. It is pleasant to think that the Maker 'of them can make other flowers for the gardens of 'his other mansions. We have here a softness in the 'air, a smoothness of the clouds, and a mild sunshine, 'that combine in lovely peace with the first green of 'spring and the mellow whiteness of the sails upon the 'quiet sea. The whole aspect of the world is full of 'a quiet harmony, that influences even one's bodily 'frame, and seems to make one's very limbs aware of 'something living, good and immortal in all around us. 'Knowing how you suffer, and how weak you are, 'anything is a blessing to me that helps me to rise out 'of confusion and grief into the sense of God and joy. 'I could not indeed but feel how much happier I should 'have been, this morning, had you been with me, and 'delighting as you would have done in all the little as 'well as the large beauty of the world. But it was 'still a satisfaction to feel how much I owe to you of 'the power of perceiving meaning, reality and sweetness 'in all healthful life. And thus I could fancy that you

'were still near me; and that I could see you, looking
'with earnest eyes at wayside flowers.

'I would rather not have written what must recall
'your thoughts to your present sufferings: but, dear
'Mother, I wrote only what I felt; and perhaps you
'would rather have it so, than that I should try to
'find other topics. I still hope to be with you before
'long. Meanwhile and always, God bless you, is the
'prayer of—Your affectionate son,

'JOHN STERLING.'

To the same.

'Falmouth, 12th April 1843.

'DEAREST MOTHER,—I have just received my
'Father's Letter; which gives me at least the comfort
'of believing that you do not suffer very much pain.
'That your mind has remained so clear and strong, is
'an infinite blessing.

'I do not know anything in the world that would
'make up to me at all for wanting the recollection of
'the days I spent with you lately, when I was amazed
'at the freshness and life of all your thoughts. It
'brought back far-distant years, in the strangest, most
'peaceful way. I felt myself walking with you in
'Greenwich Park, and on the seashore at Sandgate;
'almost even I seemed a baby, with you bending over
'me. Dear Mother, there is surely something uniting
'us that cannot perish. I seem so sure of a love which
'shall last and reunite us, that even the remembrance,
'painful as that is, of all my own follies and ill tempers,
'cannot shake this faith. When I think of you, and
'know how you feel towards me, and have felt for
'every moment of almost forty years, it would be too
'dark to believe that we shall never meet again. It
'was from you that I first learnt to think, to feel, to
'imagine, to believe; and these powers, which cannot
'be extinguished, will one day enter anew into com-
'munion with you. I have bought it very dear by the
'prospect of losing you in this world,—but since you

'have been so ill, everything has seemed to me holier, 'loftier and more lasting, more full of hope and final 'joy.

'It would be a very great happiness to see you once 'more even here; but I do not know if that will be 'granted to me. But for Susan's state, I should not 'hesitate an instant; as it is, my duty seems to be to 'remain, and I have no right to repine. There 'is no sacrifice that she would not make for me, 'and it would be too cruel to endanger her by 'mere anxiety on my account. Nothing can exceed 'her sympathy with my sorrow. But she cannot 'know, no one can, the recollections of all you have 'been and done for me; which now are the most sacred 'and deepest, as well as most beautiful, thoughts that 'abide with me. May God bless you, dearest Mother. 'It is much to believe that He feels for you all that you 'have ever felt for your children.

'JOHN STERLING.'

A day or two after this, 'on Good Friday, 1843,' his Wife got happily through her confinement, bringing him, he writes, 'a stout little girl, who and the Mother are doing as well as possible.' The little girl still lives and does well; but for the Mother there was another lot. Till the Monday following she too did altogether well, he affectionately watching her; but in the course of that day, some change for the worse was noticed, though nothing to alarm either the doctors or him; he watched by her bedside all night, still without alarm; but sent again in the morning, Tuesday morning, for the doctors,—who did not seem able to make much of the symptoms. She appeared weak and low, but made no particular complaint. The London post meanwhile was announced; Sterling went into another room to learn what tidings of his Mother it brought him. Returning speedily with a face which in vain strove to be calm, his Wife asked, 'How at Knightsbridge?' 'My Mother is dead,' answered Sterling; 'died on Sunday: She is gone.'—'Poor old man!' murmured

the other, thinking of old Edward Sterling now left alone in the world; and these were her own last words: in two hours more she too was dead. In two hours Mother and Wife were suddenly both snatched away from him.

'It came with awful suddenness!' writes he to his Clifton friend. 'Still for a short time I had my Susan: 'but I soon saw that the medical men were in terror; 'and almost within half an hour of that fatal Knights-'bridge news, I began to suspect our own pressing 'danger. I received her last breath upon my lips. 'Her mind was much sunk, and her perceptions slow; 'but a few minutes before the last, she must have 'caught the idea of dissolution; and signed that 'I should kiss her. She faltered painfully, "Yes! 'yes"!—returned with fervency the pressure of my 'lips; and in a few moments her eyes began to fix, her 'pulse to cease.' She too is gone from me! It was Tuesday morning, April 18, 1843. His Mother had died on the Sunday before.

He had loved his excellent kind Mother, as he ought and well might: in that good heart, in all the wanderings of his own, there had ever been a shrine of warm pity, of mother's love and blessed soft affections for him; and now it was closed in the Eternities for evermore. His poor Life-partner too, his other self, who had faithfully attended him so long in all his pilgrimings, cheerily footing the heavy tortuous ways along with him, can follow him no farther; sinks now at his side: 'The rest of your pilgrimings alone, O Friend,—adieu, adieu!' She too is for ever hidden from his eyes; and he stands, on the sudden, very solitary amid the tumult of fallen and falling things. 'My little baby 'girl is doing well; poor little wreck cast upon the 'seabeach of life. My children require me tenfold 'now. What I shall do, is all confusion and darkness.'

The younger Mrs. Sterling was a true good woman; loyal-hearted, willing to do well, and struggling wonderfully to do it amid her languors and infirmities;

rescuing, in many ways, with beautiful female heroism and adroitness, what of fertility their uncertain, wandering, unfertile way of life still left possible, and cheerily making the most of it. A genial, pious and harmonious fund of character was in her; and withal an indolent, half-unconscious force of intellect, and justness and delicacy of perception, which the casual acquaintance scarcely gave her credit for. Sterling much respected her decision in matters literary; often altering and modifying where her feeling clearly went against him; and in verses especially trusting to her ear, which was excellent, while he knew his own to be worth little. I remember her melodious rich plaintive tone of voice; and an exceedingly bright smile which she sometimes had, effulgent with sunny gaiety and true humour, among other fine qualities.

Sterling has lost much in these two hours; how much that has long been can never again be for him! Twice in one morning, so to speak, has a mighty wind smitten the corners of his house; and much lies in dismal ruins round him.

CHAPTER VI

VENTNOR: DEATH

In this sudden avalanche of sorrows Sterling, weak and worn as we have seen, bore up manfully, and with pious valour fronted what had come upon him. He was not a man to yield to vain wailings, or make repinings at the unalterable: here was enough to be long mourned over; but here, for the moment, was very much imperatively requiring to be done. That evening, he called his children round him; spoke words of religious admonition and affection to them; said, 'He must now be a Mother as well as Father to them'. On the evening of the funeral, writes Mr. Hare,

he bade them good night, adding these words, 'If I am taken from you, God will take care of you.' He had six children left to his charge, two of them infants; and a dark outlook ahead of them and him. The good Mrs. Maurice, the children's young Aunt, present at this time and often afterwards till all ended, was a great consolation.

Falmouth, it may be supposed, had grown a sorrowful place to him, peopled with haggard memories in his weak state; and now again, as had been usual with him, change of place suggested itself as a desirable alleviation;—and indeed, in some sort, as a necessity. He has 'friends here', he admits to himself, 'whose kindness is beyond all price, all description'; but his little children, if anything befell him, have no relative within two hundred miles. He is now sole watcher over them; and his very life is so precarious; nay, at any rate, it would appear, he has to leave Falmouth every spring, or run the hazard of worse. Once more, what is to be done? Once more,—and now, as it turned out, for the last time.

A still gentler climate, greater proximity to London, where his Brother Anthony now was and most of his friends and interests were: these considerations recommended Ventnor, in the beautiful South-eastern corner of the Isle of Wight; where on inquiry an eligible house was found for sale. The house and its surrounding piece of ground, improvable both, were purchased; he removed thither in June of this year 1843; and set about improvements and adjustments on a frank scale. By the decease of his Mother, he had become rich in money; his share of the West-India properties having now fallen to him, which, added to his former incomings, made a revenue he could consider ample and abundant. Falmouth friends looked lovingly towards him, promising occasional visits; old Herstmonceux, which he often spoke of revisiting but never did, was not far off; and London with all its resources and remembrances was now again acces-

sible. He resumed his work; and had hopes again of achieving something.

The Poem of *Cœur-de-Lion* has been already mentioned, and the wider form and aim it had got since he first took it in hand. It was above a year before the date of these tragedies and changes, that he had sent me a Canto, or couple of Cantos, of *Cœur-de-Lion*; loyally again demanding my opinion, harsh as it had often been on that side. This time I felt right glad to answer in another tone: 'That here was real felicity 'and ingenuity, on the prescribed conditions; a deci- 'sively rhythmic quality in this composition; thought 'and phraseology actually *dancing*, after a sort. 'What the plan and scope of the Work might be, he 'had not said, and I could not judge; but here was 'a light opulence of airy fancy, picturesque conception, 'vigorous delineation, all marching on as with cheerful 'drum and fife, if without more rich and complicated 'forms of melody: if a man *would* write in metre, this 'sure enough was the way to try doing it.' For such encouragement, from that stinted quarter, Sterling, I doubt not, was very thankful; and of course it might co-operate with the inspirations from his Naples Tour to further him a little in this his now chief task in the way of Poetry; a thought which, among my many almost pathetic remembrances of contradictions to his Poetic tendency, is pleasant for me.

But on the whole, it was no matter. With or without encouragement, he was resolute to persevere in Poetry, and did persevere. When I think now of his modest, quiet steadfastness in this business of Poetry; how, in spite of friend and foe, he silently persisted, without wavering, in the form of utterance he had chosen for himself; and to what length he carried it, and vindicated himself against us all,—his character comes out in a new light to me, with more of a certain central inflexibility and noble silent resolution than I had elsewhere noticed in it. This summer, moved by natural feelings, which were sanctioned, too, and in a sort sanctified to him, by the remembered counsel of

his late Wife, he printed the *Tragedy of Strafford*. But there was in the public no contradiction to the hard vote I had given about it: the little Book fell dead-born; and Sterling had again to take his disappointment;—which it must be owned he cheerfully did; and, resolute to try it again and ever again, went along with his *Cœur-de-Lion*, as if the public had been all with him. An honourable capacity to stand single against the whole world; such as all men need, from time to time! After all, who knows whether, in his overclouded, broken, flighty way of life, incapable of long hard drudgery, and so shut out from the solid forms of Prose, this Poetic Form, which he could well learn as he could all forms, was not the suitablest for him?

This work of *Cœur-de-Lion* he prosecuted steadfastly in his new home; and indeed employed on it henceforth all the available days that were left him in this world. As was already said, he did not live to complete it; but some eight Cantos, three or four of which I know to possess high worth, were finished, before Death intervened, and there he had to leave it. Perhaps it will yet be given to the public; and in that case be better received than the others were, by men of judgement; and serve to put Sterling's Poetic pretensions on a much truer footing. I can say, that to readers who do prefer a poetic diet, this ought to be welcome: if you can contrive to love the thing which is still called 'poetry' in these days, here is a decidedly superior article in that kind,—richer than one of a hundred that you smilingly consume.

In this same month of June 1843, while the house at Ventnor was getting ready, Sterling was again in London for a few days. Of course at Knightsbridge, now fallen under such sad change, many private matters needed to be settled by his Father and Brother and him. Captain Anthony, now minded to remove with his family to London and quit the military way of life, had agreed to purchase the big family house, which he still occupies; the old man, now rid of that encumbrance, retired to

a smaller establishment of his own ;—came ultimately to be Anthony's guest, and spent his last days so. He was much lamed and broken, the half of his old life suddenly torn away ;—and other losses, which he yet knew not of, lay close ahead of him. In a year or two, the rugged old man, borne down by these pressures, quite gave way ; sank into paralytic and other infirmities ; and was released from life's sorrows, under his son Anthony's roof, in the fall of 1847.—The house in Knightsbridge was, at the time we now speak of, empty except of servants ; Anthony having returned to Dublin, I suppose to conclude his affairs there, prior to removal. John lodged in a Hotel.

We had our fair share of his company in this visit, as in all the past ones ; but the intercourse, I recollect, was dim and broken, a disastrous shadow hanging over it, not to be cleared away by effort. Two American gentlemen, acquaintances also of mine, had been recommended to him, by Emerson most likely : one morning Sterling appeared here with a strenuous proposal that we should come to Knightsbridge, and dine with him and them. Objections, general dissuasions were not wanting : The empty dark house, such needless trouble, and the like ;—but he answered in his quizzing way, 'Nature herself prompts you, when a stranger comes, 'to give him a dinner. There are servants yonder ; it 'is all easy ; come ; both of you are bound to come.' And accordingly we went. I remember it as one of the saddest dinners ; though Sterling talked copiously, and our friends, Theodore Parker one of them, were pleasant and distinguished men. All was so haggard in one's memory, and half-consciously in one's anticipations ; sad, as if one had been dining in a ruin, in the crypt of a mausoleum. Our conversation was waste and logical, I forget quite on what, not joyful and harmoniously effusive : Sterling's silent sadness was painfully apparent through the bright mask he had bound himself to wear. Withal one could notice now, as on his last visit, a certain sternness of mood, unknown in better days ; as if strange gorgon-faces of earnest

Destiny were more and more rising round him, and the time for sport were past. He looked always hurried, abrupt, even beyond wont; and indeed was, I suppose, overwhelmed in details of business.

One evening, I remember, he came down hither, designing to have a freer talk with us. We were all sad enough; and strove rather to avoid speaking of what might make us sadder. Before any true talk had been got into, an interruption occurred, some unwelcome arrival: Sterling abruptly rose; gave me the signal to rise; and we unpolitely walked away, adjourning to his Hotel, which I recollect was in the Strand, near Hungerford Market; some ancient comfortable quaint-looking place, off the street; where, in a good warm queer old room, the remainder of our colloquy was duly finished. We spoke of Cromwell, among other things which I have now forgotten; on which subject Sterling was trenchant, positive, and in some essential points, wrong,—as I said I would convince him some day. 'Well, well!' answered he, with a shake of the head.—We parted before long; bedtime for invalids being come: he escorted me down certain carpeted backstairs, and would not be forbidden: we took leave under the dim skies;—and alas, little as I then dreamt of it, this, so far as I can calculate, must have been the last time I ever saw him in the world. Softly as a common evening, the last of the evenings had passed away, and no other would come for me for evermore.

Through the summer he was occupied with fitting up his new residence, selecting governesses, servants; earnestly endeavouring to set his house in order, on the new footing it had now assumed. Extensive improvements in his garden and grounds, in which he took due interest to the last, were also going on. His Brother, and Mr. Maurice his brother-in-law,—especially Mrs. Maurice the kind sister, faithfully endeavouring to be as a mother to her poor little nieces,—were occasionally with him. All hours available for labour on his literary tasks, he employed, almost exclusively I believe,

on *Cœur-de-Lion;* with what energy, the progress he had made in that Work, and in the art of Poetic composition generally, amid so many sore impediments, best testifies. I perceive, his life in general lay heavier on him that it had done before; his mood of mind is grown more sombre;—indeed the very solitude of this Ventnor as a place, not to speak of other solitudes, must have been new and depressing. But he admits no hypochondria, now or ever; occasionally, though rarely, even flashes of a kind of wild gaiety break through. He works steadily at his task, with all the strength left him; endures the past as he may; and makes gallant front against the world. 'I am going 'on quietly here, rather than happily,' writes he to his friend Newman; 'sometimes quite helpless, not from 'distinct illness, but from sad thoughts and a ghastly 'dreaminess. The heart is gone out of my life. My 'children, however, are doing well; and the place is 'cheerful and mild.'

From Letters of this period I might select some melancholy enough; but will prefer to give the following one (nearly the last I can give), as indicative of a less usual temper:

'*To Thomas Carlyle, Esq., Chelsea, London.*

Ventnor, 7th December 1843.

'My dear Carlyle,—My Irish Newspaper was *not* 'meant as a hint that I wanted a Letter. It contained 'an absurd long Advertisement,—some project for 'regenerating human knowledge, &c., &c.; to which 'I prefixed my private mark (a blot), thinking that you 'might be pleased to know of a fellow-labourer some-'where in Tipperary.

'Your Letter, like the Scriptural oil,—(they had no 'patent lamps then, and used the best oil, 7*s.* per 'gallon),—has made my face to shine. There is but 'one person in the world, I shall not tell you who, from 'whom a Letter would give me so much pleasure. It 'would be nearly as good at Pekin, in the centre of

'the most enlightened Mandarins; but here at Ventnor,
'where there are few Mandarins and no enlightenment
'—fountains in the wilderness, even were they miracu-
'lous, are nothing compared with your handwriting.
'Yet it is sad that you should be so melancholy. I
'often think that though Mercury was the pleasanter
'fellow, and probably the happier, Saturn was the
'greater god;—rather cannibal or so, but one excuses
'it in him, as in some other heroes one knows of.

'It is, as you say, your destiny to write about
'Cromwell: and you will make a book of him, at which
'the ears of our grandchildren will tingle;—and as
'one may hope that the ears of human nature will be
'growing longer and longer, the tingling will be pro-
'portionably greater than we are accustomed to. Do
'what you can, I fear there will be little gain from the
'Royalists. There is something very small about the
'biggest of them that I have ever fallen-in with, unless
'you count old Hobbes a Royalist.

'Curious to see that you have them exactly preserved
'in the Country Gentlemen of our day; while of the
'Puritans not a trace remains except in History.
'Squirism had already, in that day, become the *caput*
'*mortuum* that it is now; and has therefore, like other
'mummies, been able to last. What was opposed to
'it was the Life of Puritanism,—then on the point of
'disappearing; and it too has left its mummy at Exeter
'Hall on the platform and elsewhere. One must go
'back to the Middle Ages to see Squirism as rampant
'and vivacious as Biblicism was in the Seventeenth
'Century: and I suppose our modern Country Gentle-
'men are about as near to what the old Knights and
'Barons were who fought the Crusades, as our modern
'Evangelicals to the fellows who sought the Lord by
'the light of their own pistol-shots.

'Those same Crusades are now pleasant matter for
'me. You remember, or perhaps you do not, a thing
'I once sent you about Cœur-de-Lion. Long since,
'I settled to make the Cantos you saw part of a larger
'Book; and worked at it, last autumn and winter,

'till I had a bad illness. I am now at work on it again; 'and go full sail, like *my* hero. There are six Cantos 'done, roughly, besides what you saw. I have struck 'out most of the absurdest couplets, and given the 'whole a higher though still sportive tone. It is 'becoming a kind of *Odyssey*, with a laughing and 'Christian Achilles for hero. One may manage to 'wrap, in that chivalrous brocade, many things 'belonging to our Time, and capable of interesting it. 'The thing is not bad; but will require great labour. 'Only it is labour that I thoroughly like; and which 'keeps the maggots out of one's brain, until their time.

'I have never spoken to you, never been able to 'speak to you, of the change in my life,—almost as 'great, one fancies, as one's own death. Even now, 'although it seems as if I had so much to say, I cannot. 'If one could imagine'—. . . 'But it is no use; I can- 'not write wisely on this matter. I suppose no human 'being was ever devoted to another more entirely than 'she;—and that makes the change not less but more 'bearable. It seems as if she could not be gone quite; 'and that indeed is my faith.

'Mr. James, your New-England friend, was here 'only for a few days; I saw him several times, and 'liked him. They went, on the 24th of last month, back 'to London,—or so purposed,—because there is no 'pavement here for him to walk on. I want to know 'where he is, and thought I should be able to learn 'from you. I gave him a Note for Mill, who perhaps 'may have seen him. I think this is all at present 'from,—Yours,

'JOHN STERLING.'

Of his health, all this while, we had heard little definite; and understood that he was very quiet and careful; in virtue of which grand improvement we vaguely considered all others would follow. Once let him learn well to be *slow* as the common run of men are, would not all be safe and well? Nor through the winter, or the cold spring months, did bad news reach us;

perhaps less news of any kind than had been usual, which seemed to indicate a still and wholesome way of life and work. Not till 'April 4, 1844', did the new alarm occur: again on some slight accident, the breaking of a blood-vessel; again prostration under dangerous sickness, from which this time he never rose.

There had been so many sudden fallings and happy risings again in our poor Sterling's late course of health, we had grown so accustomed to mingle blame of his impetuosity with pity for his sad overthrows, we did not for many weeks quite realize to ourselves the stern fact that here at length had the peculiar fall come upon us,—the last of all these falls! This brittle life, which had so often held together and victoriously rallied under pressures and collisions, could not rally always, and must one time be shivered. It was not till the summer came and no improvement; and not even then without lingering glimmers of hope against hope, that I fairly had to own what had now come, what was now day by day sternly advancing with the steadiness of Time.

From the first, the doctors spoke despondently; and Sterling himself felt well that there was no longer any chance of life. He had often said so, in his former illnesses, and thought so, yet always till now with some tacit grain of counter-hope; he had never clearly felt so as now: Here *is* the end; the great change is now here!—Seeing how it was, then, he earnestly gathered all his strength to do this last act of his tragedy, as he had striven to do the others, in a pious and manful manner. As I believe we can say he did; few men in any time *more* piously or manfully. For about six months he sat looking steadfastly, at all moments, into the eyes of Death; he too who had eyes to *see* Death and the Terrors and Eternities; and surely it was with perfect courage and piety, and valiant simplicity of heart, that he bore himself, and did and thought and suffered, in this trying predicament, more terrible than the usual death of men. All strength left to him he still employed in working: day

by day the end came nearer, but day by day also some new portion of his adjustments was completed, by some small stage his task was nearer done. His domestic and other affairs, of all sorts, he settled to the last item. Of his own Papers he saved a few, giving brief pertinent directions about them; great quantities, among which a certain Autobiography begun some years ago at Clifton, he ruthlessly burnt, judging that the best. To his friends he left messages, memorials of books: I have a *Gough's Camden*, and other relics, which came to me in that way, and are among my sacred possessions. The very Letters of his friends he sorted and returned; had each friend's Letters made into a packet, sealed with black, and duly addressed for delivery when the time should come.

At an early period of his illness, all visitors had of course been excluded, except his most intimate ones: before long, so soon as the end became apparent, he took leave even of his Father, to avoid excitements and intolerable emotions; and except his Brother and the Maurices, who were generally about him coming and going, none were admitted. This latter form of life, I think, continued for above three months. Men were still working about his grounds, of whom he took some charge; needful works, great and small, let them not pause on account of him. He still rose from bed; had still some portion of his day which he could spend in his Library. Besides business there, he read a good deal,—earnest books; the Bible, most earnest of books, his chief favourite. He still even wrote a good deal. To his eldest Boy, now Mr. Newman's ward, who had been removed to the Maurices' since the beginning of this illness, he addressed, every day or two, sometimes daily, for eight or nine weeks, a Letter, of general paternal advice and exhortation; interspersing, sparingly, now and then, such notices of his own feelings and condition as could be addressed to a boy. These Letters I have lately read: they give, beyond any he has written, a noble image of the intrinsic Sterling;—the same face we had long known; but painted now as

on the azure of Eternity, serene, victorious, divinely sad; the dusts and extraneous disfigurements imprinted on it by the world, now washed away. One little Excerpt, not the best, but the fittest for its neighbourhood here, will be welcome to the reader:

'*To Master Edward C. Sterling, London.*

'Hillside, Ventnor, 29th June 1844.

'My dear Boy,—We have been going on here as 'quietly as possible, with no event that I know of. 'There is nothing except books to occupy me. But 'you may suppose that my thoughts often move to- 'wards you, and that I fancy what you may be doing 'in the great City,—the greatest on the Earth,—where 'I spent so many years of my life. I first saw London 'when I was between eight and nine years old, and 'then lived in or near it for the whole of the next ten, 'and more there than anywhere else for seven years 'longer. Since then I have hardly ever been a year 'without seeing the place, and have often lived in it 'for a considerable time. There I grew from childhood 'to be a man. My little Brothers and Sisters, and 'since, my Mother, died and are buried there. There 'I first saw your Mamma, and was there married. It 'seems as if, in some strange way, London were a part 'of Me or I of London. I think of it often, not as full 'of noise and dust and confusion, but as something 'silent, grand, and everlasting.

'When I fancy how you are walking in the same 'streets, and moving along the same river, that I used 'to watch so intently, as if in a dream, when younger 'than you are,—I could gladly burst into tears, not of 'grief, but with a feeling that there is no name for. 'Everything is so wonderful, great and holy, so sad and 'yet not bitter, so full of Death and so bordering on 'Heaven. Can you understand anything of this? If 'you can, you will begin to know what a serious matter 'our Life is; how unworthy and stupid it is to trifle it 'away without heed; what a wretched, insignificant,

'worthless creature anyone comes to be, who does not 'as soon as possible bend his whole strength, as in 'stringing a stiff bow, to doing whatever task lies first 'before him.' . . .

'We have a mist here to-day from the sea. It 'reminds me of that which I used to see from my house 'in St. Vincent, rolling over the great volcano and the 'mountains round it. I used to look at it from our 'windows with your Mamma, and you a little baby in 'her arms.

'This Letter is not so well written as I could wish, 'but I hope you will be able to read it.—Your affec- 'tionate Papa,

'JOHN STERLING.'

These Letters go from June 9 to August 2, at which latter date vacation-time arrived, and the Boy returned to him. The Letters are preserved; and surely well worth preserving.

In this manner he wore the slow doomed months away. Day after day his little period of Library went on waning, shrinking into less and less; but I think it never altogether ended till the general end came.—For courage, for active audacity we had all known Sterling; but such a fund of mild stoicism, of devout patience and heroic composure, we did not hitherto know in him. His sufferings, his sorrows, all his unutterabilities in this slow agony, he held right manfully down; marched loyally, as at the bidding of the Eternal, into the dread Kingdoms, and no voice of weakness was heard from him. Poor noble Sterling, he had struggled so high and gained so little here! But this also he did gain, to be a brave man, and it was much.

Summer passed into Autumn: Sterling's earthly businesses, to the last detail of them, were now all as good as done; his strength too was wearing to its end, his daily turn in the Library shrunk now to a span. He had to hold himself as if in readiness for the great voyage at any moment. One other Letter I must give; not quite the last message I had from Sterling, but the

last that can be inserted here; a brief Letter, fit to be for ever memorable to the receiver of it:

'*To Thomas Carlyle, Esq., Chelsea, London.*

'Hillside, Ventnor, August 10, 1844.

'MY DEAR CARLYLE,—For the first time for many 'months it seems possible to send you a few words; 'merely, however, for Remembrance and Farewell. 'On higher matters there is nothing to say. I tread 'the common road into the great darkness, without 'any thought of fear, and with very much of hope. 'Certainty indeed I have none. With regard to You 'and Me I cannot begin to write; having nothing for 'it but to keep shut the lid of those secrets with all the 'iron weights that are in my power. Towards me it 'is still more true than towards England that no man 'has been and done like you. Heaven bless you! If 'I can lend a hand when THERE, that will not be wanting. 'It is all very strange, but not one hundredth part so 'sad as it seems to the standers-by.

'Your Wife knows my mind towards her, and will 'believe it without asseverations.

'Yours to the last,

'JOHN STERLING.'

It was a bright Sunday morning when this Letter came to me: if in the great Cathedral of Immensity I did no worship that day, the fault surely was my own. Sterling affectionately refused to see me; which was also kind and wise. And four days before his death there are some stanzas of verse for me, written as if in star-fire and immortal tears; which are among my sacred possessions, to be kept for myself alone.

His business with the world was done; the one business now to await silently what may lie in other grander worlds. 'God is great', he was wont to say: 'God is great'. The Maurices were now constantly near him; Mrs. Maurice assiduously watching over him. On the evening of Wednesday, September 18, his

Brother, as he did every two or three days, came down; found him in the old temper, weak in strength but not very sensibly weaker; they talked calmly together for an hour; then Anthony left his bedside, and retired for the night, not expecting any change. But suddenly about eleven o'clock, there came a summons and alarm: hurrying to his Brother's room, he found his Brother dying; and in a short while more the faint last struggle was ended, and all those struggles and strenuous often-foiled endeavours of eight-and-thirty years lay hushed in death.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

Sterling was of rather slim but well-boned wiry figure, perhaps an inch or two from six feet in height; of blonde complexion, without colour, yet not pale or sickly; dark-blonde hair, copious enough, which he usually wore short. The general aspect of him indicated freedom, perfect spontaneity, with a certain careless natural grace. In his apparel, you could notice, he affected dim colours, easy shapes; cleanly always, yet even in this not fastidious or conspicuous: he sat or stood, oftenest, in loose sloping postures; walked with long strides, body carelessly bent, head flung eagerly forward, right hand perhaps grasping a cane, and rather by the middle to swing it, than by the end to use it otherwise. An attitude of frank, cheerful impetuosity, of hopeful speed and alacrity; which indeed his physiognomy, on all sides of it, offered as the chief expression. Alacrity, velocity, joyous ardour, dwelt in the eyes too, which were of brownish grey, full of bright kindly life, rapid and frank rather than deep or strong. A smile, half of kindly impatience, half of real mirth, often sat on his face. The head was long;

high over the vertex; in the brow, of fair breadth, but not high for such a man.

In the voice, which was of good tenor sort, rapid and strikingly distinct, powerful too, and except in some of the higher notes harmonious, there was a clear-ringing *metallic* tone,—which I often thought was wonderfully physiognomic. A certain splendour, beautiful, but not the deepest or the softest, which I could call a splendour as of burnished metal,—fiery valour of heart, swift decisive insight and utterance, then a turn for brilliant elegance, also for ostentation, rashness, &c., &c.,—in short, a flash as of clear-glancing sharp-cutting steel, lay in the whole nature of the man, in his heart and in his intellect, marking alike the excellence and the limits of them both. His laugh, which on light occasions was ready and frequent, had in it no great depth of gaiety, or sense for the ludicrous in men or things; you might call it rather a good smile become vocal than a deep real laugh: with his whole man I never saw him laugh. A clear sense of the humorous he had, as of most other things; but in himself little or no true humour;—nor did he attempt that side of things. To call him deficient in sympathy would seem strange, him whose radiances and resonances went thrilling over all the world, and kept him in brotherly contact with all: but I may say his sympathies dwelt rather with the high and sublime than with the low or ludicrous; and were, in any field, rather light, wide and lively, than deep, abiding or great.

There is no Portrait of him which tolerably resembles. The miniature Medallion, of which Mr. Hare has given an Engraving, offers us, with no great truth in physical details, one, and not the best, superficial expression of his face, as if that with vacuity had been what the face contained; and even that Mr. Hare's engraver has disfigured into the nearly or the utterly irrecognizable. Two Pencil-sketches, which no artist could approve of, hasty sketches done in some social hour, one by his friend Spedding, one by Baynim the Novelist, whom

he slightly knew and had been kind to, tell a much truer story so far as they go: of these his Brother has engravings; but these also I must suppress as inadequate for strangers.

Nor in the way of Spiritual Portraiture does there, after so much writing and excerpting, anything of importance remain for me to say. John Sterling and his Life in this world were—such as has been already said. In purity of character, in the so-called moralities, in all manner of proprieties of conduct, so as tea-tables and other human tribunals rule them, he might be defined as perfect, according to the world's pattern: in these outward tangible respects, the world's criticism of him must have been praise and that only. An honourable man, and good citizen; discharging, with unblameable correctness, all functions and duties laid on him by the customs (*mores*) of the society he lived in,—with correctness and something more. In all these particulars, a man perfectly *moral*, or of approved virtue according to the rules.

Nay in the far more essential tacit virtues, which are not marked on stone tables, or so apt to be insisted on by human creatures over tea or elsewhere,—in clear and perfect fidelity to Truth wherever found, in childlike and soldierlike, pious and valiant loyalty to the Highest, and what of good and evil that might send him,—he excelled among good men. The joys and the sorrows of his lot he took with true simplicity and acquiescence. Like a true son, not like a miserable mutinous rebel, he comported himself in this Universe. Extremity of distress,—and surely his fervid temper had enough of contradiction in this world,—could not tempt him into impatience at any time. By no chance did you ever hear from him a whisper of those mean repinings, miserable arraignings and questionings of the Eternal Power, such as weak souls even well disposed will sometimes give way to in the pressure of their despair; to the like of this he never yielded, or showed the least tendency to yield;—which surely was well on

his part. For the Eternal Power, I still remark, will not answer the like of this, but silently and terribly accounts it impious, blasphemous and damnable, and now as heretofore will visit it as such. Not a rebel but a son, I said; willing to suffer when Heaven said, Thou shalt;—and withal, what is perhaps rarer in such a combination, willing to rejoice also, and right cheerily taking the good that was sent, whensoever or in whatever form it came.

A pious soul we may justly call him; devoutly submissive to the will of the Supreme in all things: the highest and sole essential form which Religion can assume in man, and without which all forms of religion are a mockery and a delusion in man. Doubtless, in so clear and filial a heart there must have dwelt the perennial feeling of silent worship; which silent feeling, as we have seen, he was eager enough to express by all good ways of utterance; zealously adopting such appointed forms and creeds as the Dignitaries of the World had fixed upon and solemnly named recommendable; prostrating his heart in such Church, by such accredited rituals and seemingly fit or half-fit methods, as his poor time and country had to offer him,—not rejecting the said methods till they stood convicted of palpable *un*fitness, and then doing it right gently withal, rather letting them drop as pitiably dead for him, than angrily hurling them out of doors as needing to be killed. By few Englishmen of his epoch had the thing called Church of England been more loyally appealed to as a spiritual mother.

And yet, as I said before, it may be questioned whether piety, what we call devotion or worship, was the principle deepest in him. In spite of his Coleridge discipleship, and his once headlong operations following thereon, I used to judge that his piety was prompt and pure rather than great or intense; that on the whole, religious devotion was not the deepest element of him. His reverence was ardent and just, ever ready for the thing or man that deserved revering, or seemed to deserve it: but he was of too joyful, light and hoping

a nature to go to the depths of that feeling, much more to dwell perennially in it. He had no fear in his composition; terror and awe did not blend with his respect of anything. In no scene or epoch could he have been a Church Saint, a fanatic enthusiast, or have worn out his life in passive martyrdom, sitting patient in his grim coal-mine, looking at the 'three ells' of Heaven high overhead there. In sorrow he would not dwell; all sorrow he swiftly subdued, and shook away from him. How could you have made an Indian Fakir of the Greek Apollo, 'whose bright eye lends brightness, and never yet saw a shadow'?—I should say, not religious reverence, rather artistic admiration was the essential character of him: a fact connected with all other facts in the physiognomy of his life and self, and giving a tragic enough character to much of the history he had among us.

Poor Sterling, he was by nature appointed for a Poet, then,—a Poet after his sort, or recognizer and delineator of the Beautiful; and not for a Priest at all? Striving towards the sunny heights, out of such a level and through such an element as ours in these days is, he had strange aberrations appointed him, and painful wanderings amid the miserable gas-lights, bog-fires, dancing meteors, and putrid phosphorescences which form the guidance of a young human soul at present! Not till after trying all manner of sublimely illuminated places, and finding that the basis of them was putridity, artificial gas and quaking bog, did he, when his strength was all done, discover his true sacred hill, and passionately climb thither while life was fast ebbing!—A tragic history, as all histories are; yet a gallant, brave, and noble one, as not many are. It is what, to a radiant son of the Muses, and bright messenger of the harmonious Wisdoms, this poor world,—if he himself have not strength enough, and *inertia* enough, and amid his harmonious eloquences silence enough,—has provided at present. Many a high-striving, too-hasty soul, seeking guidance towards eternal excellence from the official Black-artists, and successful Professors of

political, ecclesiastical, philosophical, commercial, general, and particular Legerdemain, will recognize his own history in this image of a fellow-pilgrim's.

Over-haste was Sterling's continual fault; over-haste, and want of the due strength,—alas, mere want of the due *inertia* chiefly; which is so common a gift for most part; and proves so inexorably needful withal! But he was good and generous and true; joyful where there was joy, patient and silent where endurance was required of him; shook innumerable sorrows, and thick-crowding forms of pain, gallantly away from him; fared frankly forward, and with scrupulous care to tread on no one's toes. True, above all, one may call him; a man of perfect veracity in thought, word, and deed. Integrity towards all men,—nay integrity had ripened with him into chivalrous generosity; there was no guile or baseness anywhere found in him. Transparent as crystal; he could not hide anything sinister, if such there had been to hide. A more perfectly transparent soul I have never known. It was beautiful, to read all those interior movements; the little shades of affectations, ostentations; transient spurts of anger, which never grew to the length of settled spleen: all so naïve, so childlike, the very faults grew beautiful to you.

And so he played his part among us, and has now ended it: in this first half of the Nineteenth Century, such was the shape of human destinies the world and he made out between them. He sleeps now, in the little burying-ground of Bonchurch; bright, ever-young in the memory of others that must grow old; and was honourably released from his toils before the hottest of the day.

All that remains, in palpable shape, of John Sterling's activities in this world are those Two poor Volumes; scattered fragments gathered from the general waste of forgotten ephemera by the piety of a friend: an inconsiderable memorial; not pretending to have achieved greatness; only disclosing, mournfully, to

the more observant, that a promise of greatness was there. Like other such lives, like all lives, this is a tragedy; high hopes, noble efforts; under thickening difficulties and impediments, ever-new nobleness of valiant effort;—and the result death, with conquests by no means corresponding. A life which cannot challenge the world's attention; yet which does modestly solicit it, and perhaps on clear study will be found to reward it.

On good evidence let the world understand that here was a remarkable soul born into it; who, more than others, sensible to its influences, took intensely into him such tint and shape of feature as the world had to offer there and then; fashioning himself eagerly by whatsoever of noble presented itself; participating ardently in the world's battle, and suffering deeply in its bewilderments;—whose Life-pilgrimage accordingly is an emblem, unusually significant, of the world's own during those years of his. A man of infinite susceptivity; who caught everywhere, more than others, the colour of the element he lived in, the infection of all that was or appeared honourable, beautiful and manful in the tendencies of his Time;—whose history therefore is, beyond others, emblematic of that of his Time.

In Sterling's Writings and Actions, were they capable of being well read, we consider that there is for all true hearts, and especially for young noble seekers, and strivers towards what is highest, a mirror in which some shadow of themselves and of their immeasurably complex arena will profitably present itself. Here also is one encompassed and struggling even as they now are. This man also had said to himself, not in mere Catechism words, but with all his instincts, and the question thrilled in every nerve of him, and pulsed in every drop of his blood: 'What is the chief end of 'man? Behold, I too would live and work as beseems 'a denizen of this Universe, a child of the Highest 'God. By what means is a noble life still possible for 'me here? Ye Heavens and thou Earth, oh, how?'— The history of this long-continued prayer and endeavour,

lasting in various figures for near forty years, may now and for some time coming have something to say to men!

Nay, what of men or of the world? Here, visible to myself, for some while, was a brilliant human presence, distinguishable, honourable and lovable amid the dim common populations; among the million little beautiful, once more a beautiful human soul: whom I, among others, recognized and lovingly walked with, while the years and the hours were. Sitting now by his tomb in thoughtful mood, the new times bring a new duty for me. 'Why write the Life of Sterling?' I imagine I had a commission higher than the world's, the dictate of Nature herself, to do what is now done. *Sic prosit.*

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